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Yanagi

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(54) **IMAGE FORMING APPARATUS COMPRISING A VIBRATION APPLYING MEMBER**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
G03G 15/08 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **399/258**; 399/260

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 399/12, 399/13, 27, 258, 260, 261
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An image forming apparatus includes a vibration applying member for vibrating a developer containing unit in a state where a conveying member for conveying a developer is stopped in a developer cartridge.

16 Claims, 19 Drawing Sheets

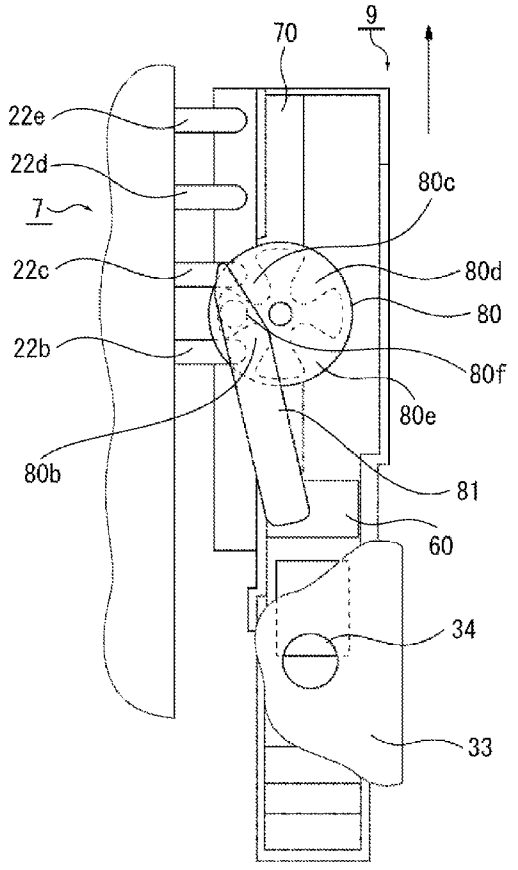

FIG. 1

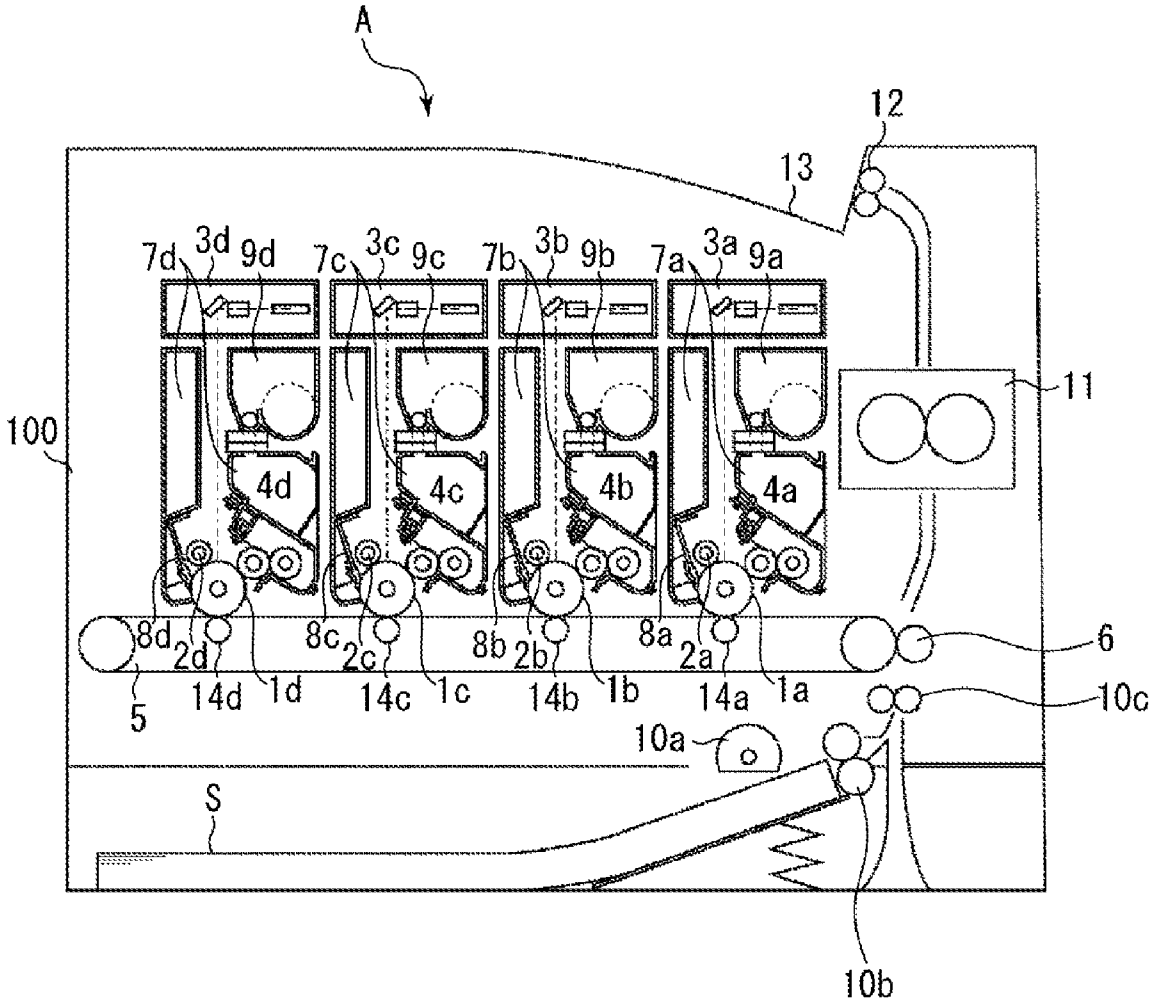
A
12
13
7d
3d
9d
7c
3c
9c
7b
3b
9b
7a
3a
9a
11
100
4d
4c
4b
4a
8d
2d
14d
1d
8c
2c
14c
1c
8b
2b
14b
1b
8a
2a
14a
1a
6
5
10c
10a
S
10b

FIG. 2B

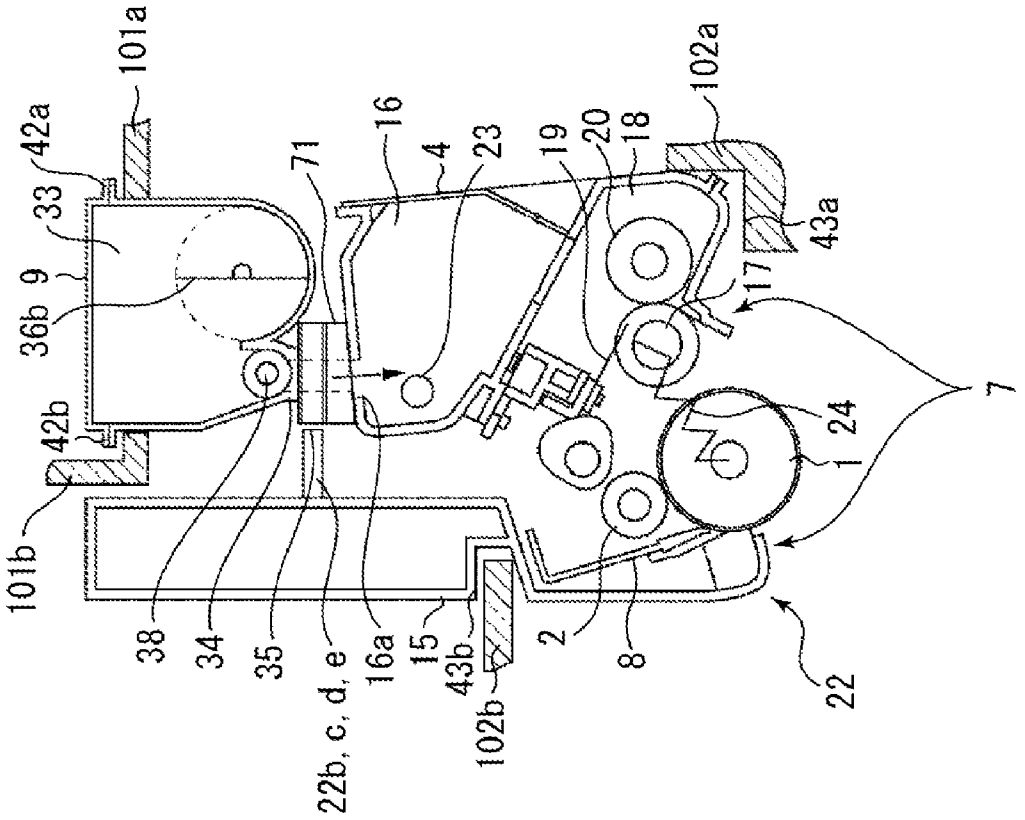
101a
42a
33
36b
9
42b
101b
38
34
35
22b, c, d, e
16a
15
43b
102b
71
16
4
23
19
20
18
102a
43a
17
2
8
22
24
1
7

FIG. 2A

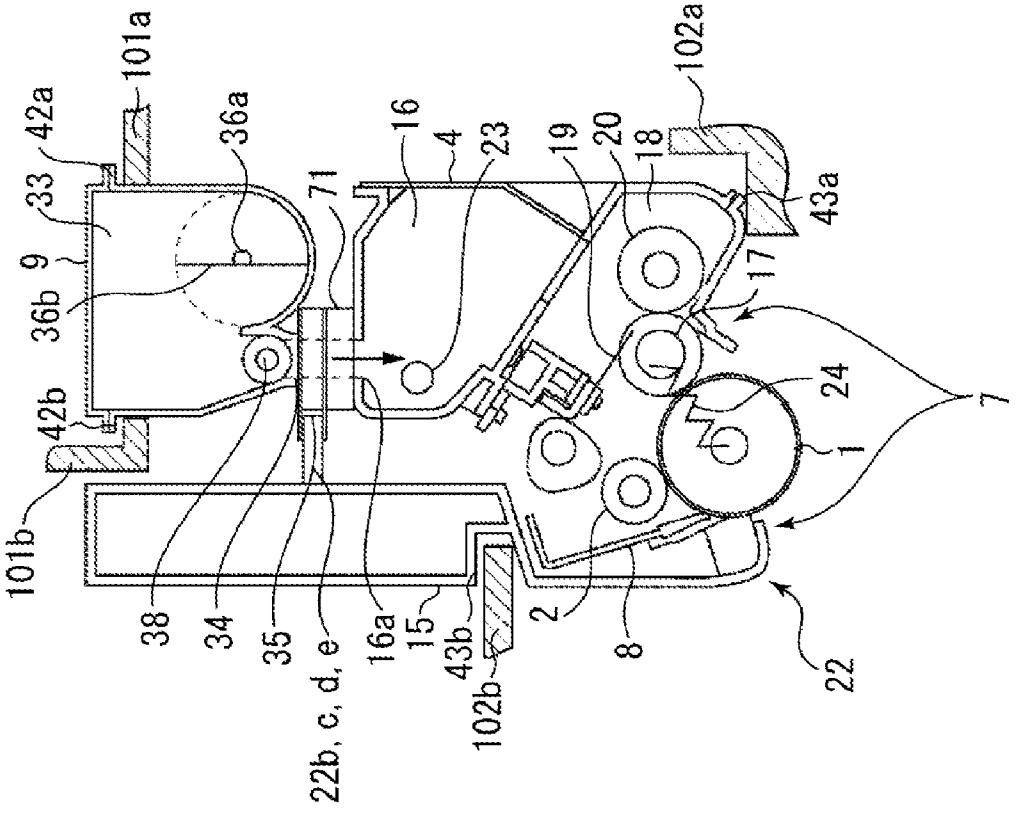
101a
42a
33
36a
36b
9
42b
101b
38
34
35
22b, c, d, e
16a
15
43b
102b
71
16
4
23
19
20
18
102a
43a
17
2
8
22
24
1
7

FIG. 3

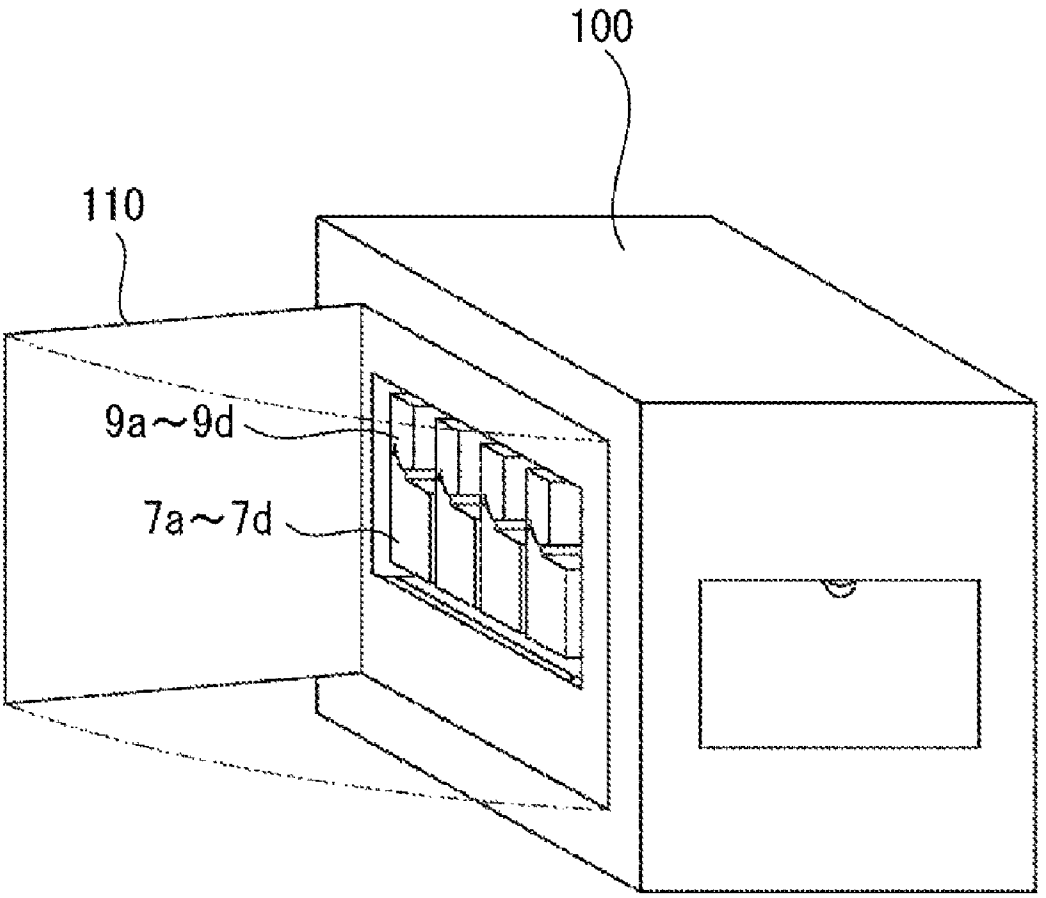

FIG. 4

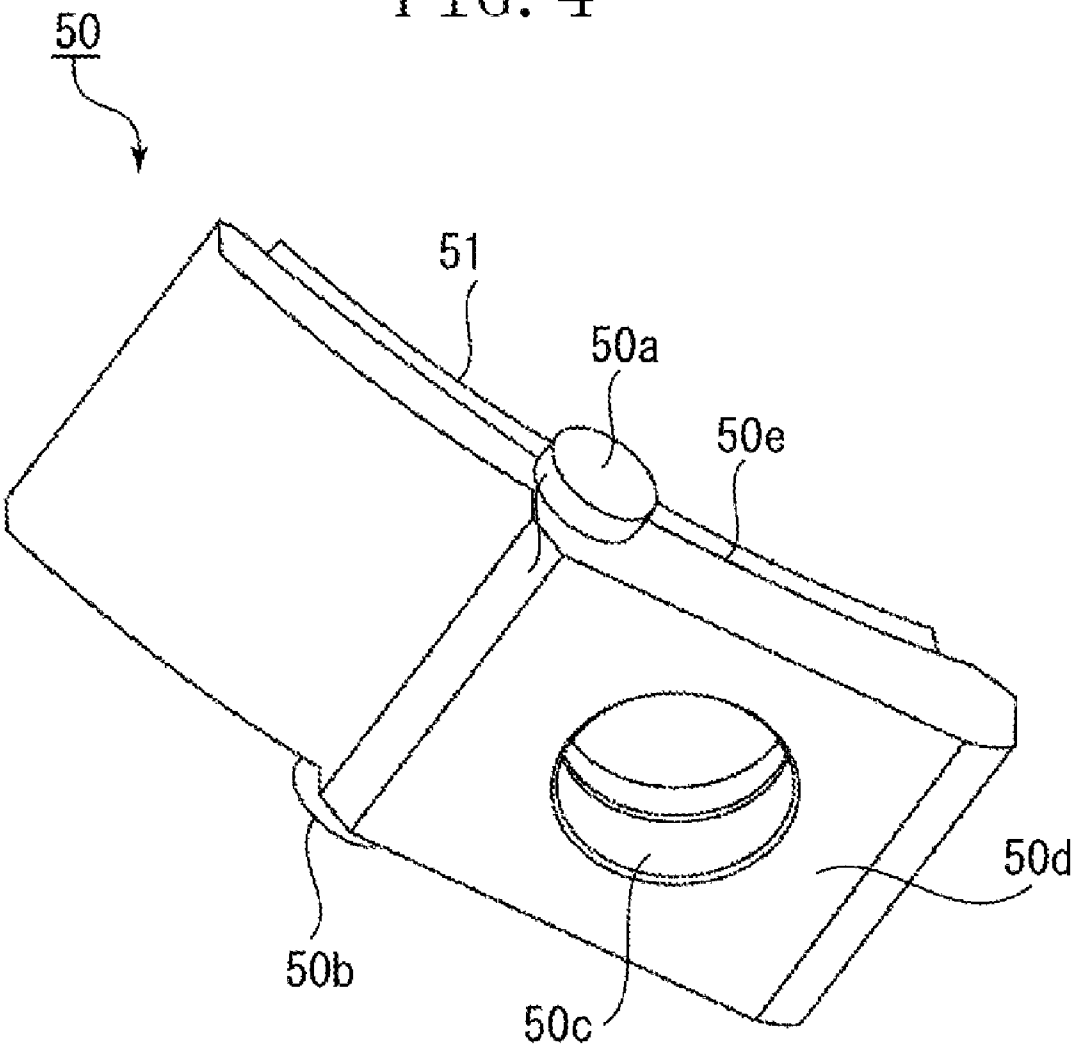

FIG. 5

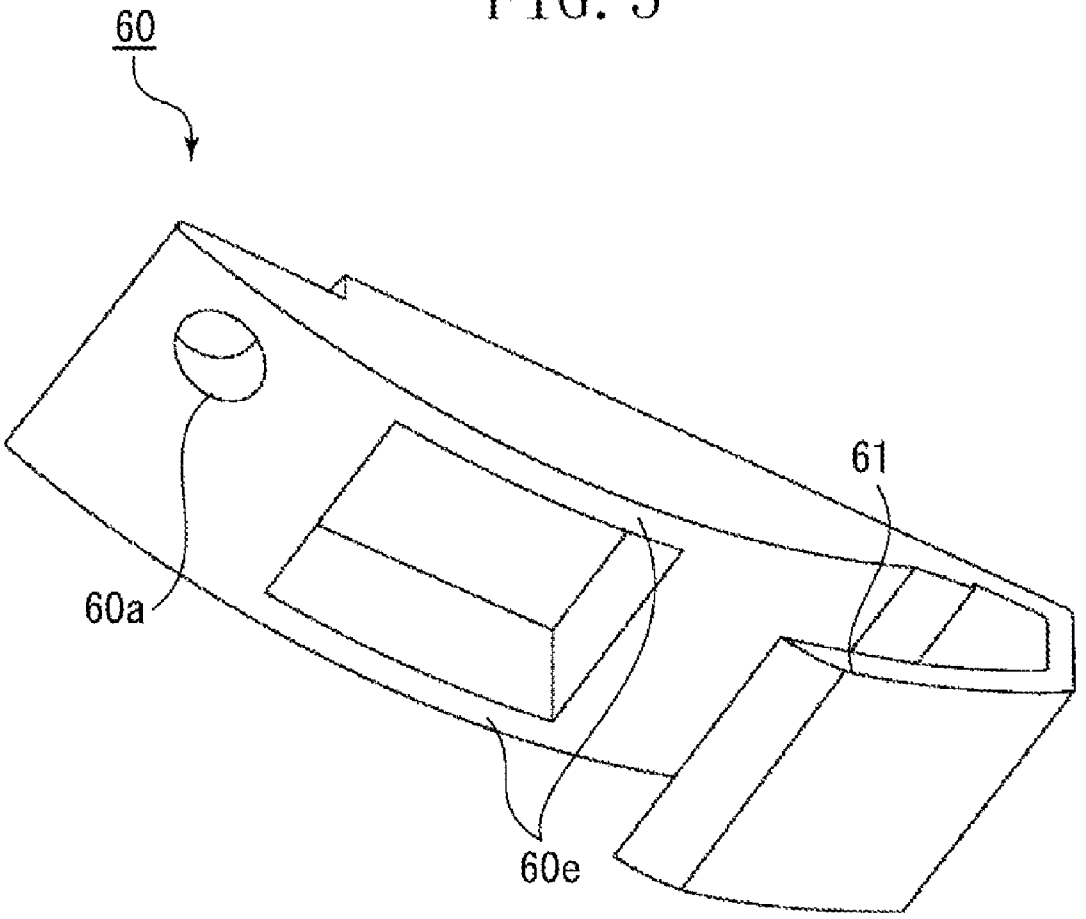

FIG. 6

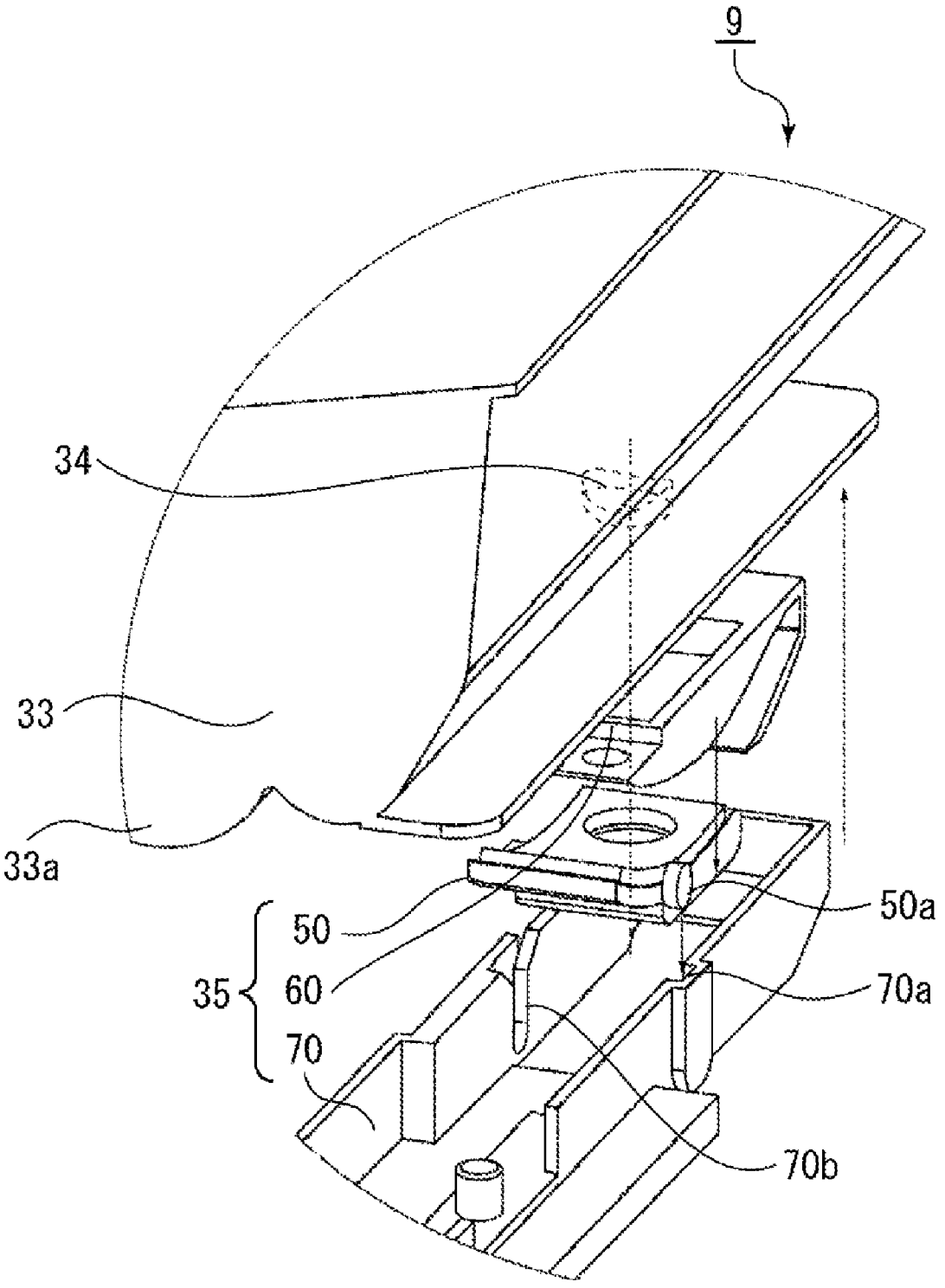

FIG. 7A

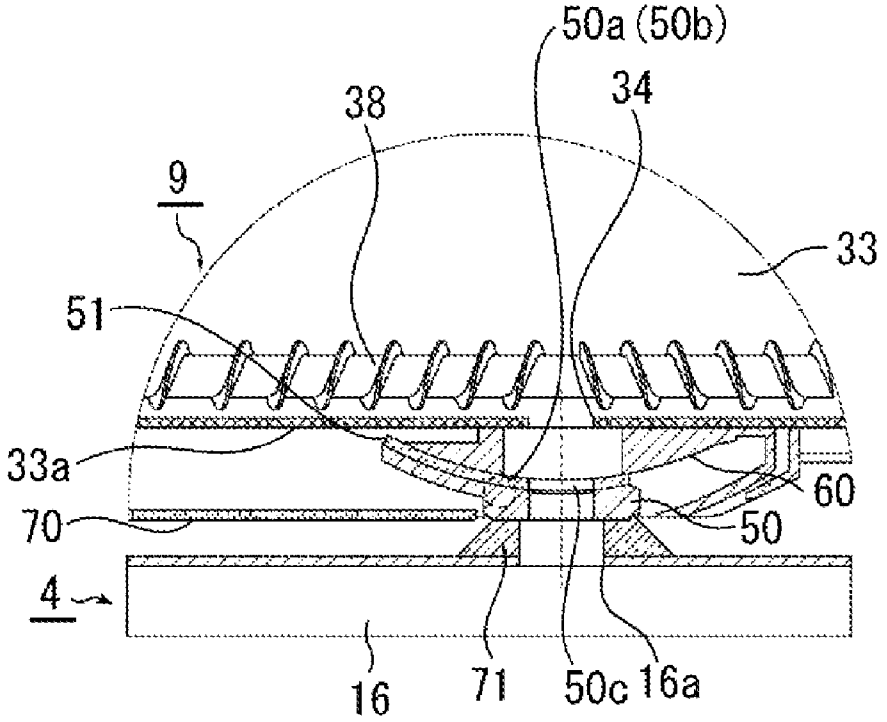
50a (50b)
38
34
9
33
51
33a
60
70
50
4
16
71
50c
16a

FIG. 7B

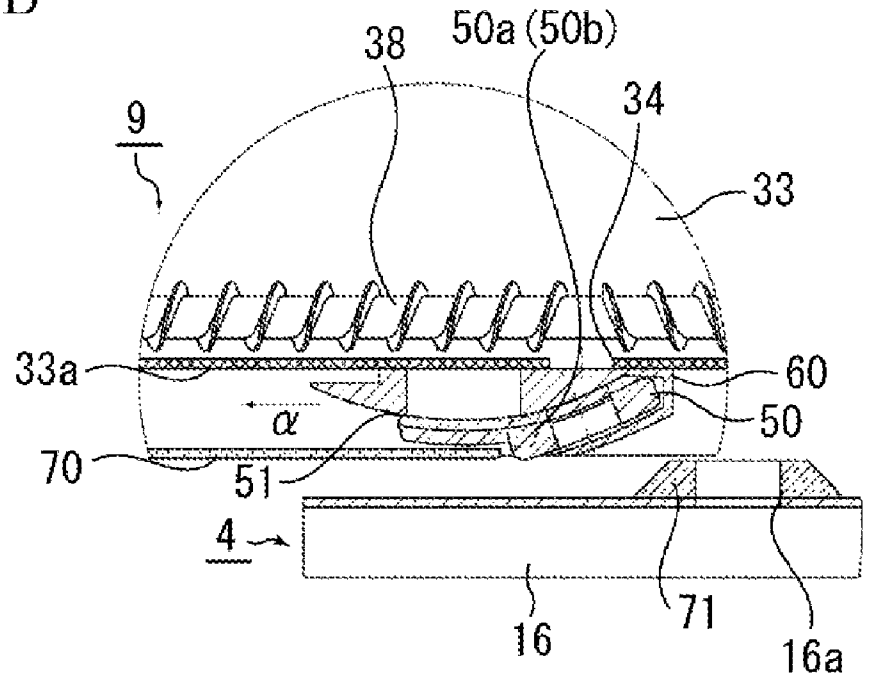
38
50a (50b)
34
9
33
33a
60
α
50
70
51
4
16
71
16a

FIG. 8

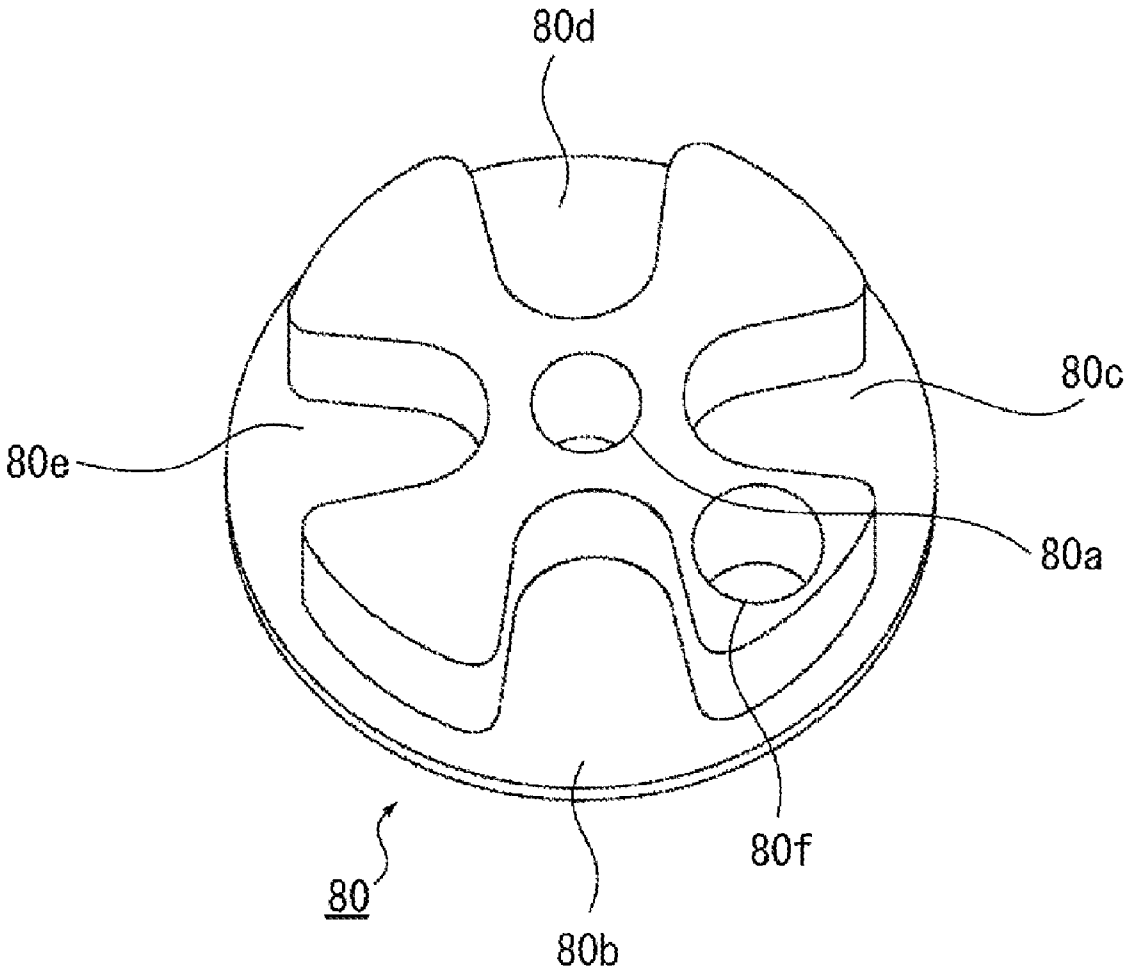

FIG. 9

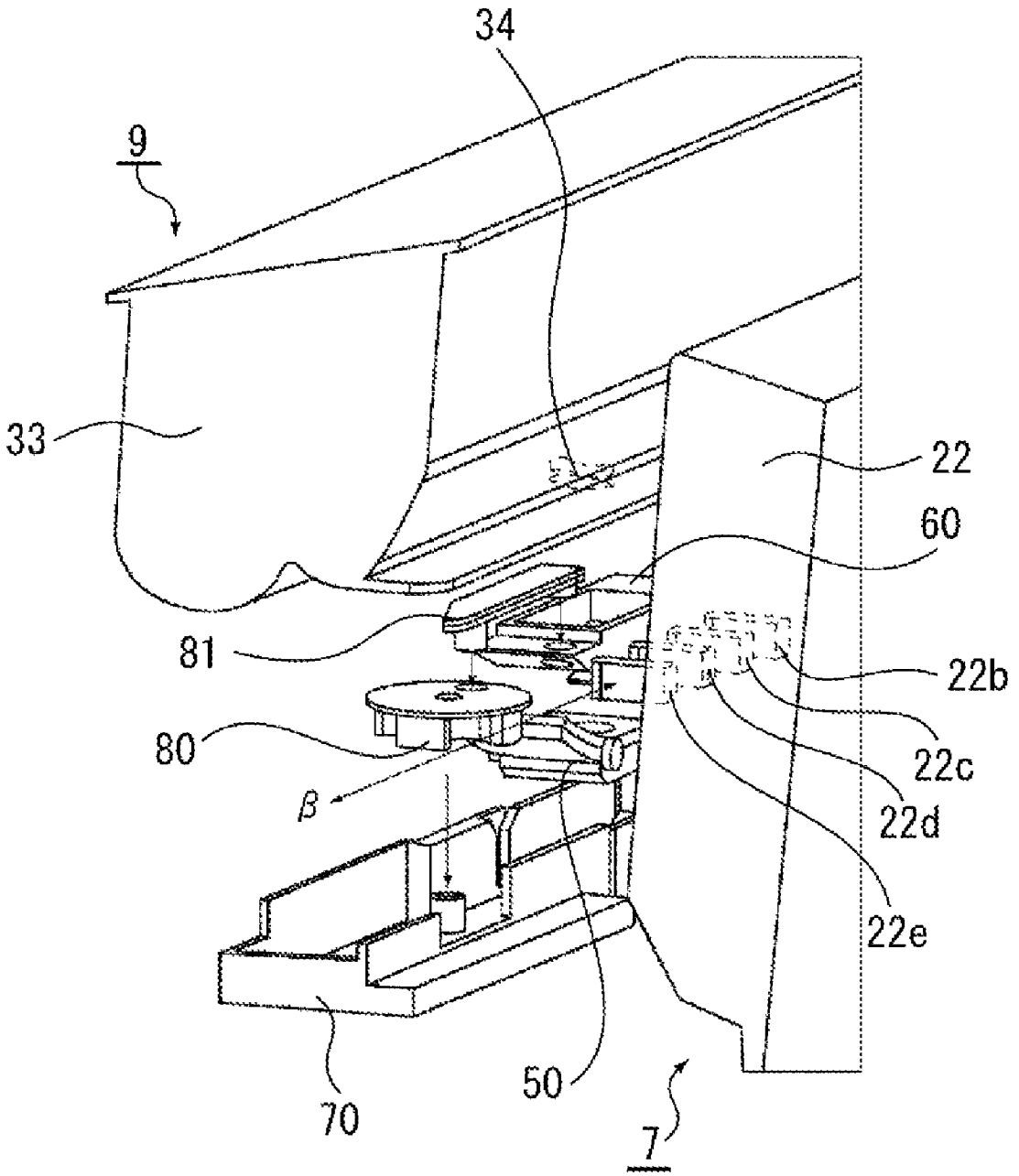

FIG. 10

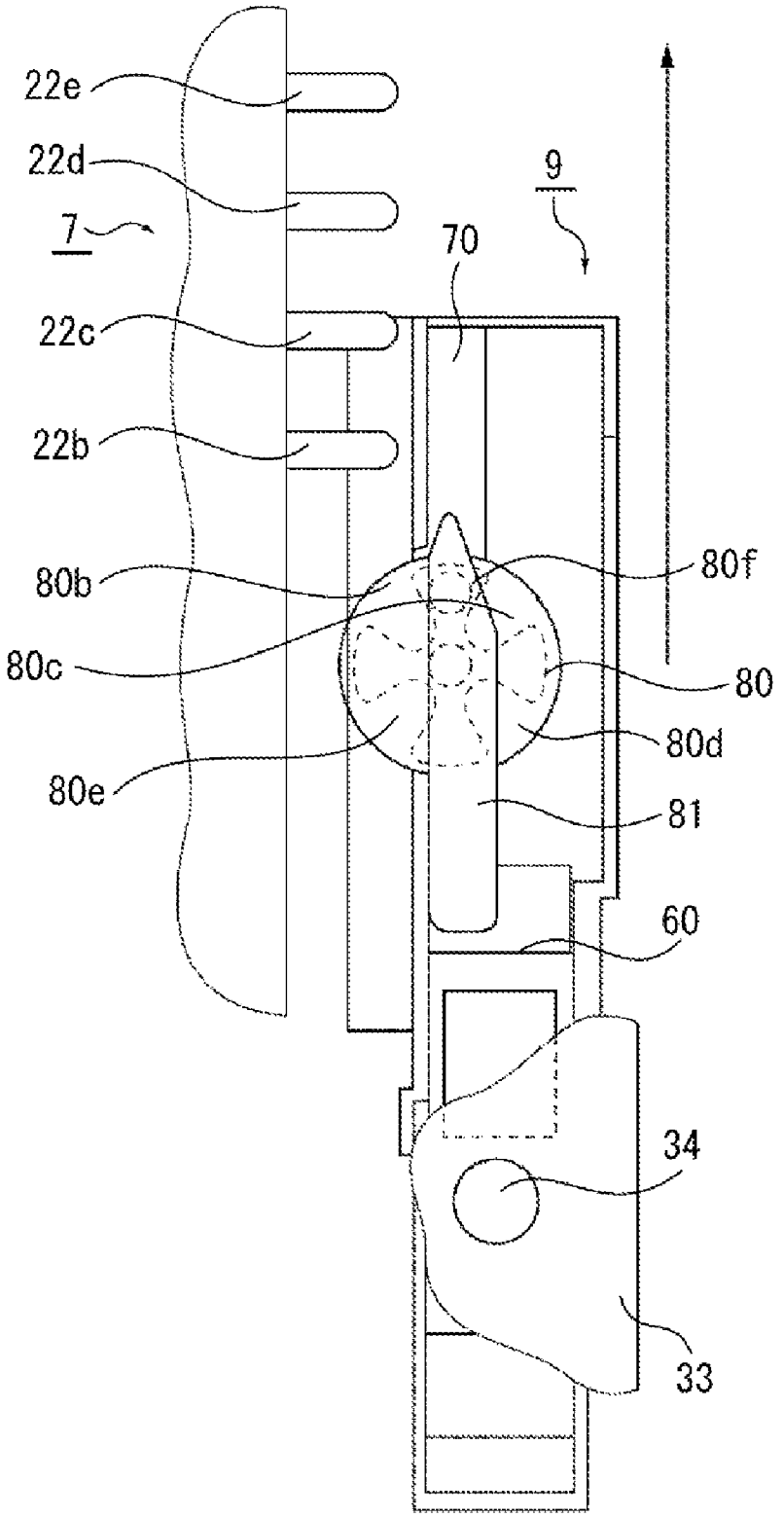

FIG. 11

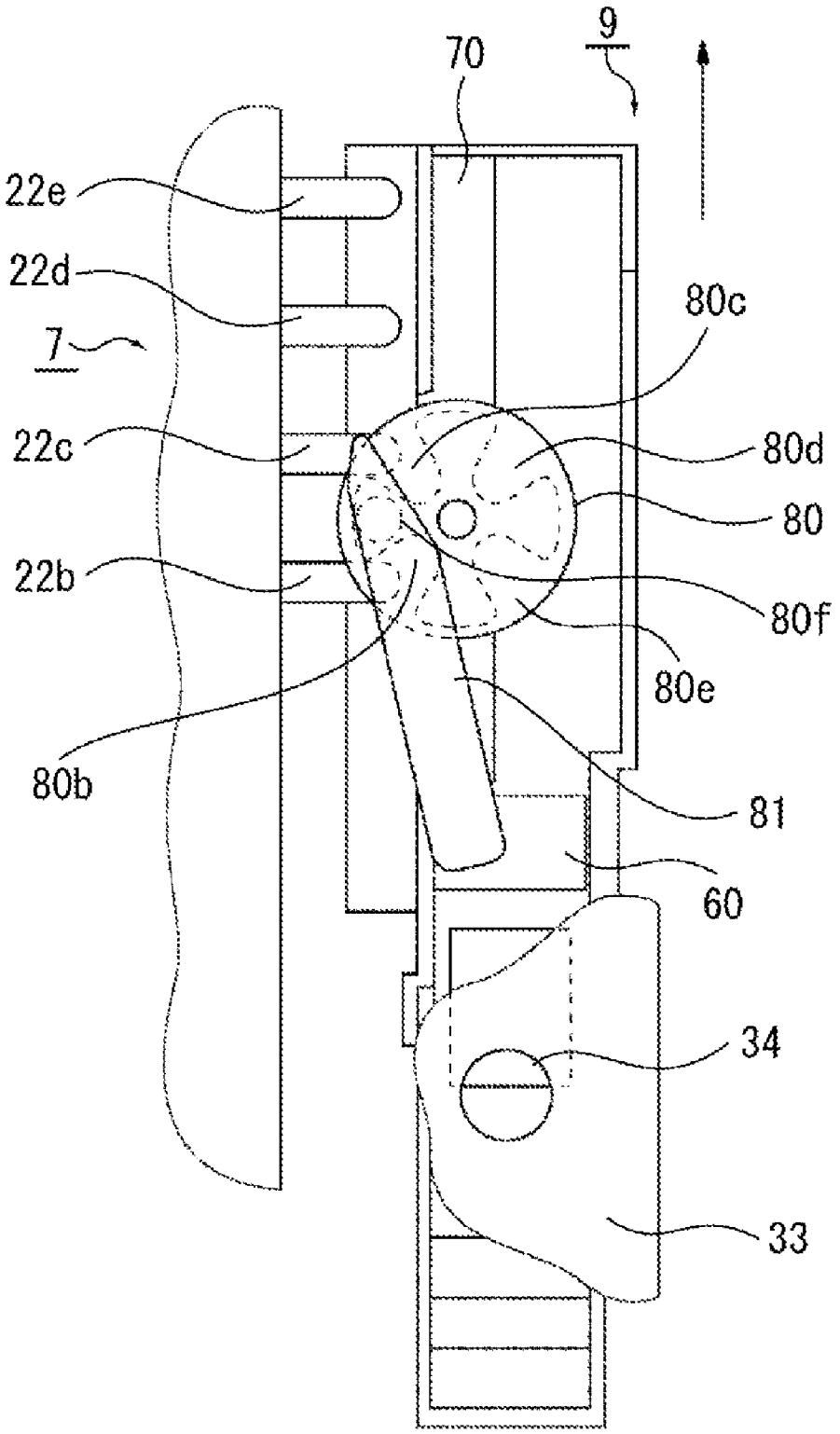

FIG. 12

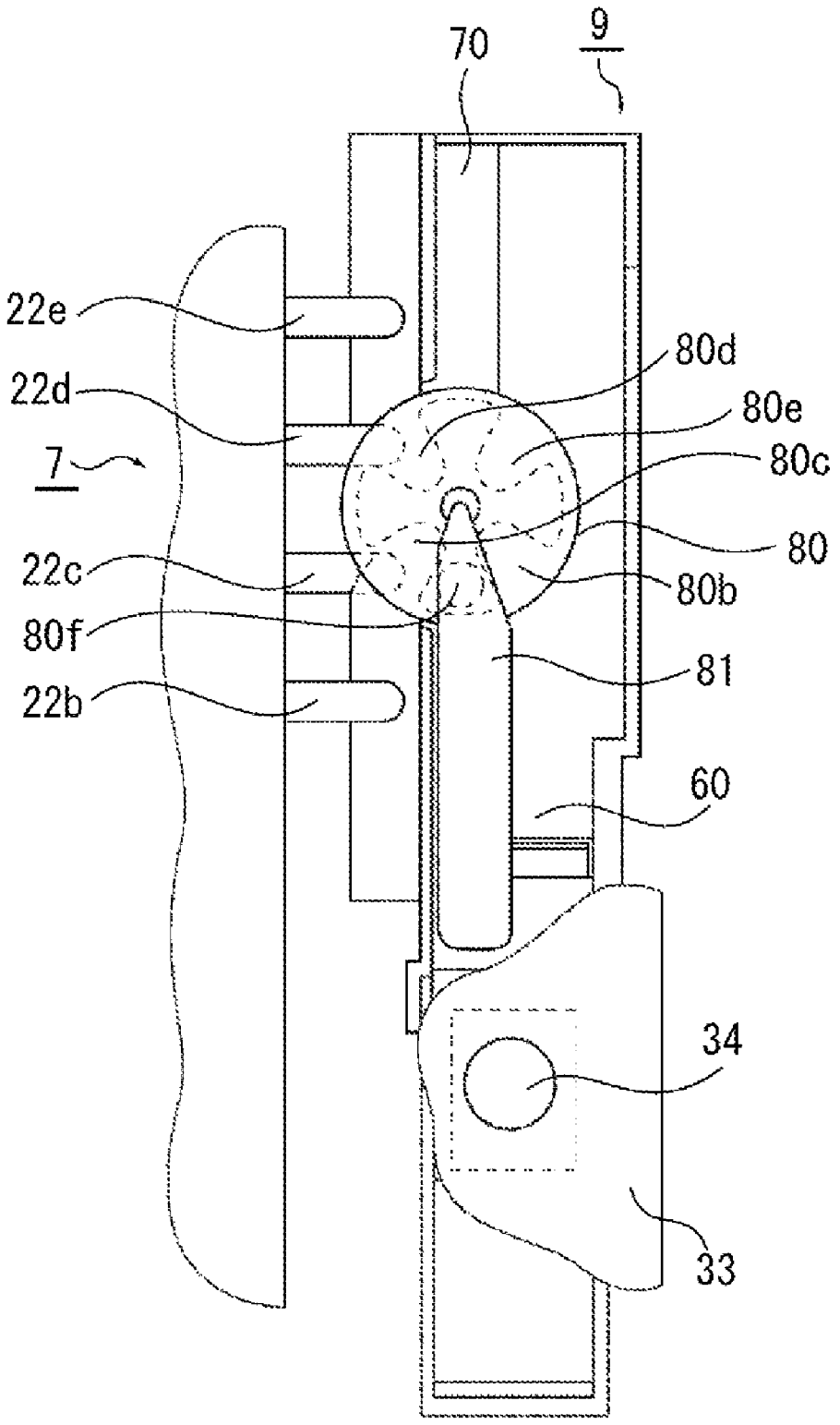

FIG. 13

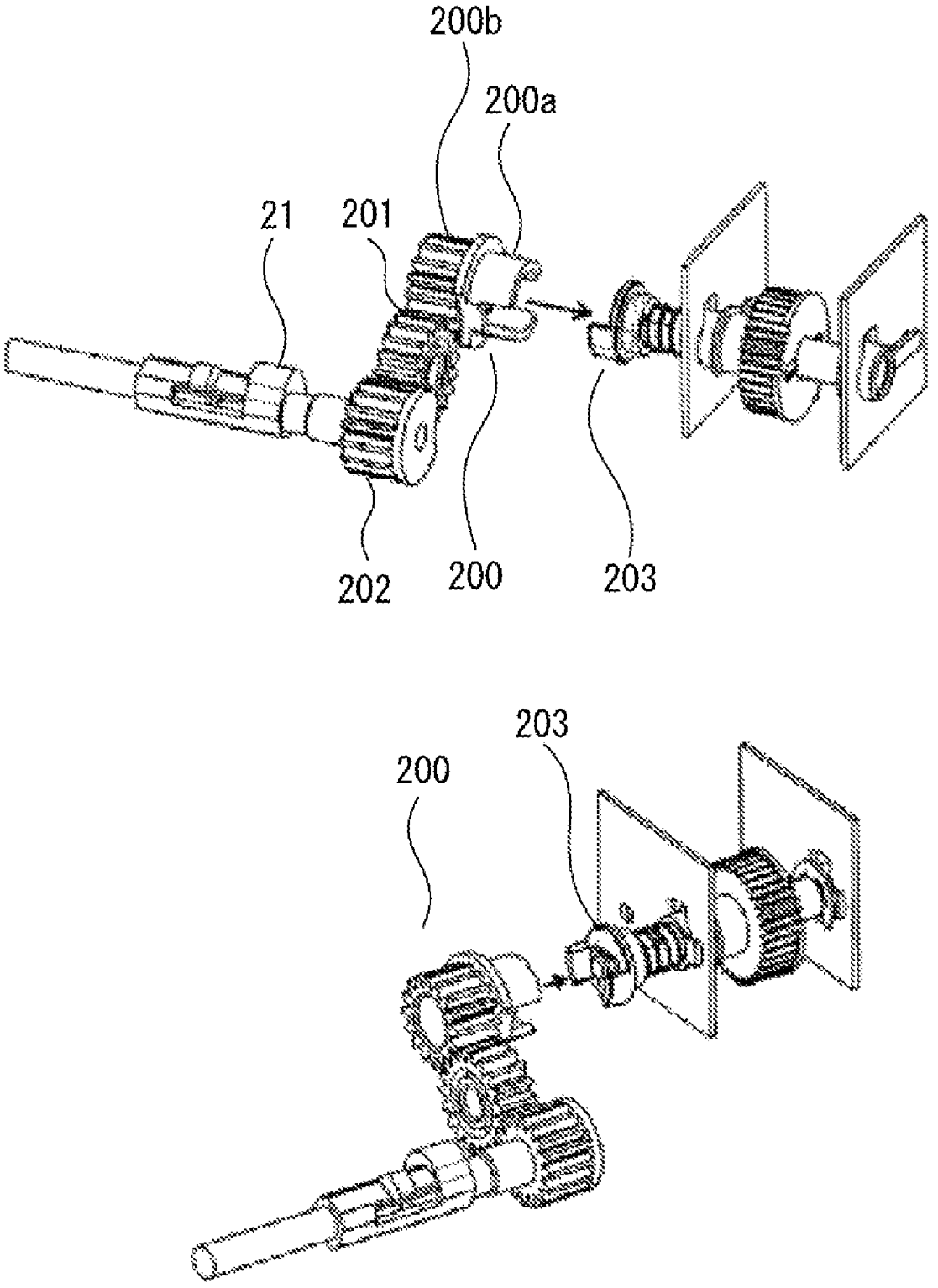

FIG. 14

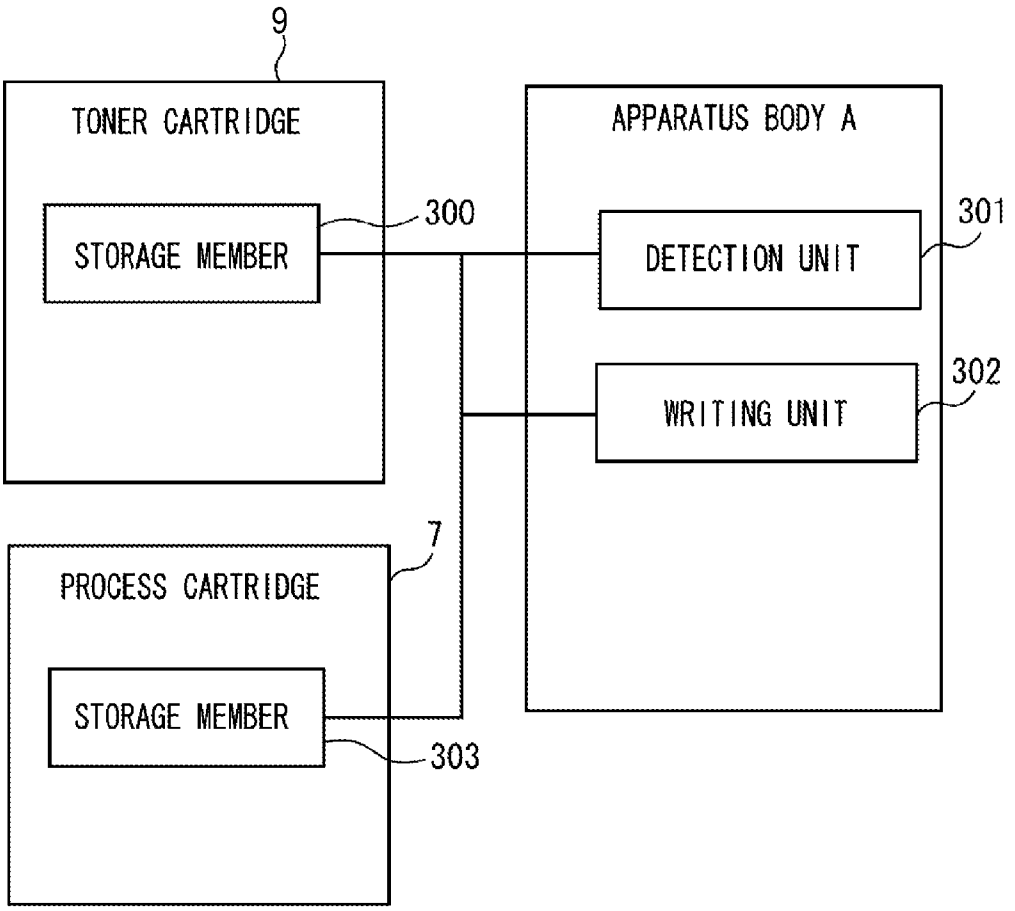
9
TONER CARTRIDGE
STORAGE MEMBER
300
APPARATUS BODY A
DETECTION UNIT
301
WRITING UNIT
302
7
PROCESS CARTRIDGE
STORAGE MEMBER
303

FIG. 15A

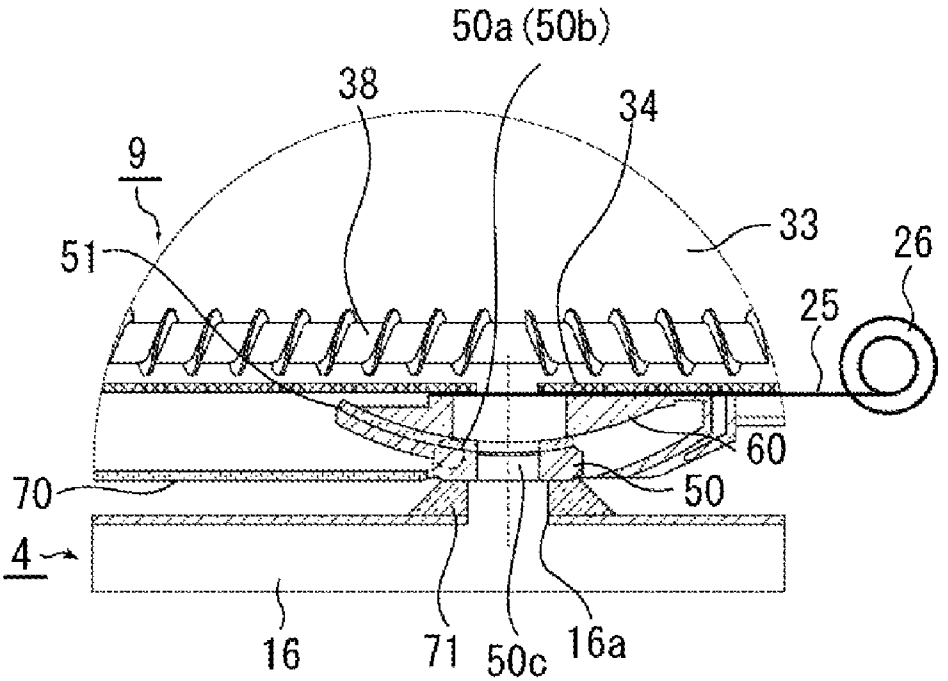

FIG. 15B

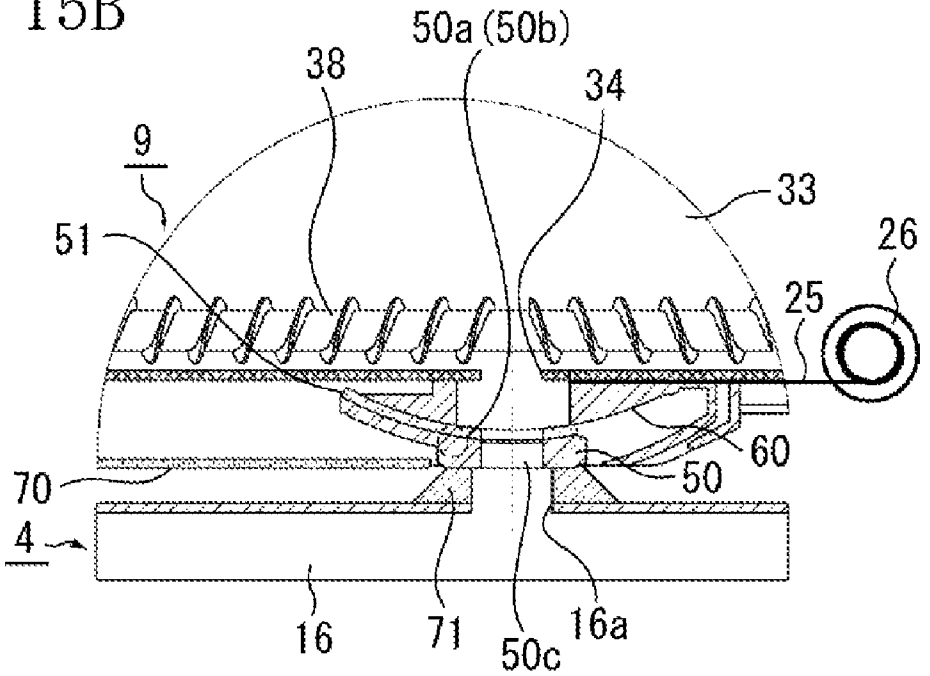

FIG. 16

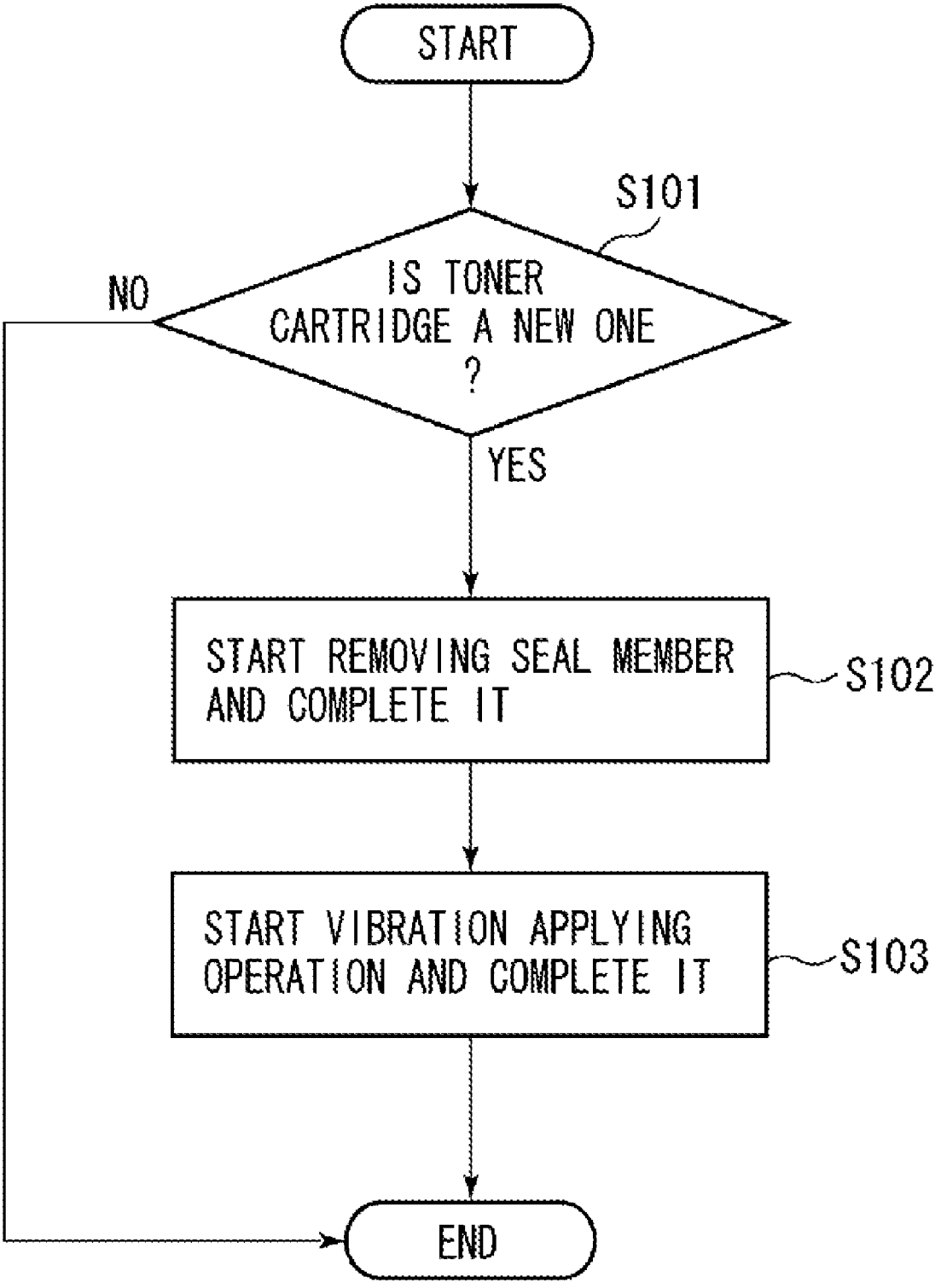
START
S101
IS TONER CARTRIDGE A NEW ONE ?
NO
YES
START REMOVING SEAL MEMBER AND COMPLETE IT
S102
START VIBRATION APPLYING OPERATION AND COMPLETE IT
S103
END

FIG. 17A

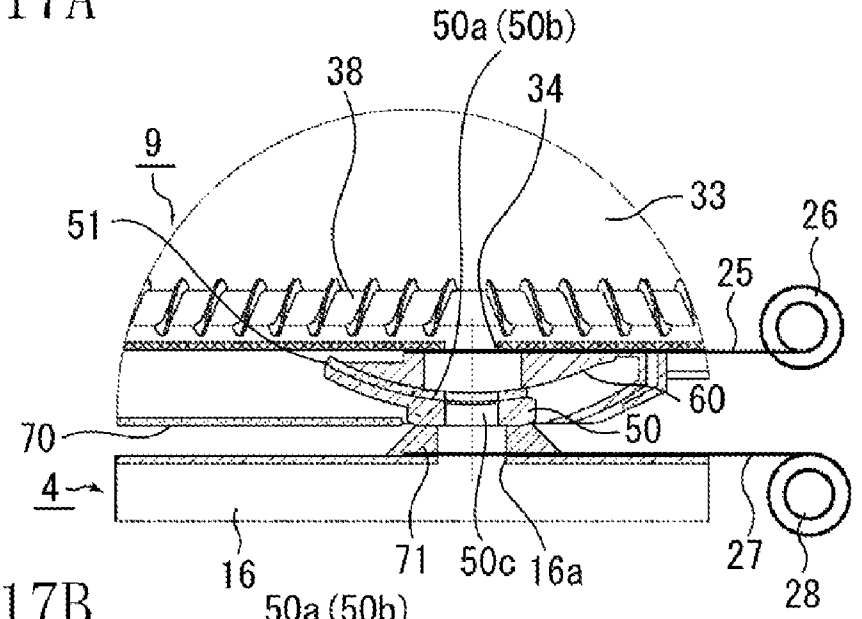

FIG. 17B

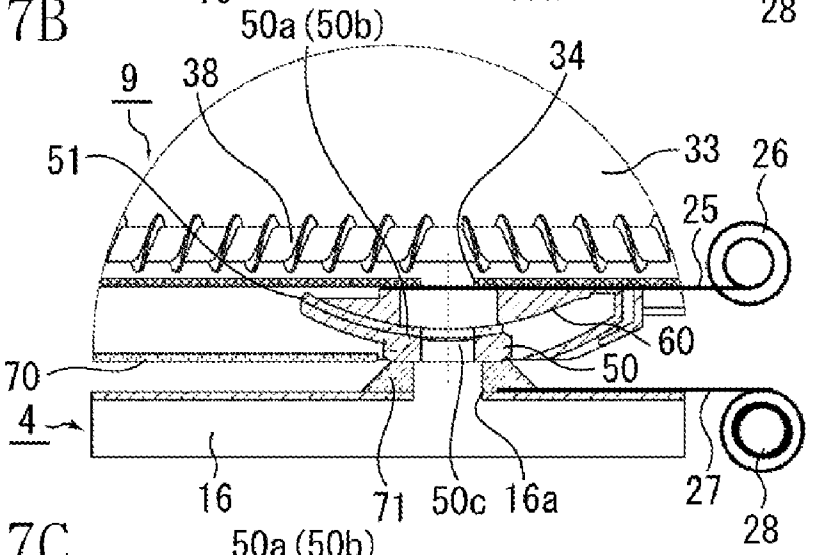

FIG. 17C

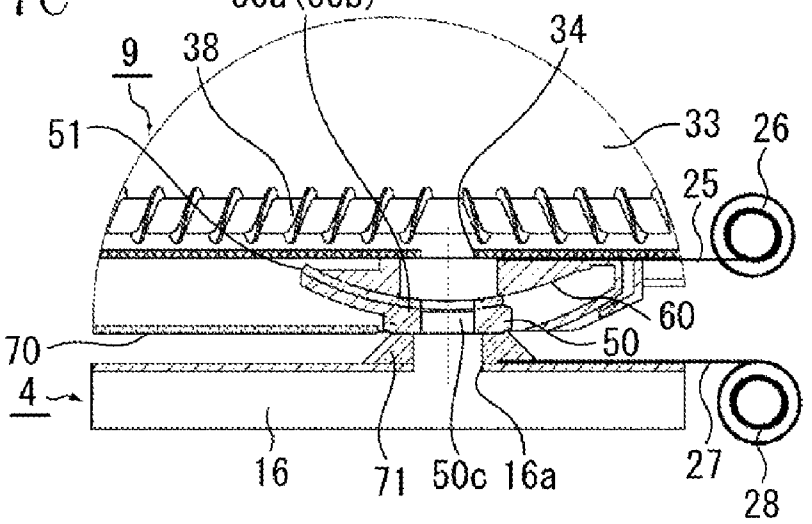

FIG. 18

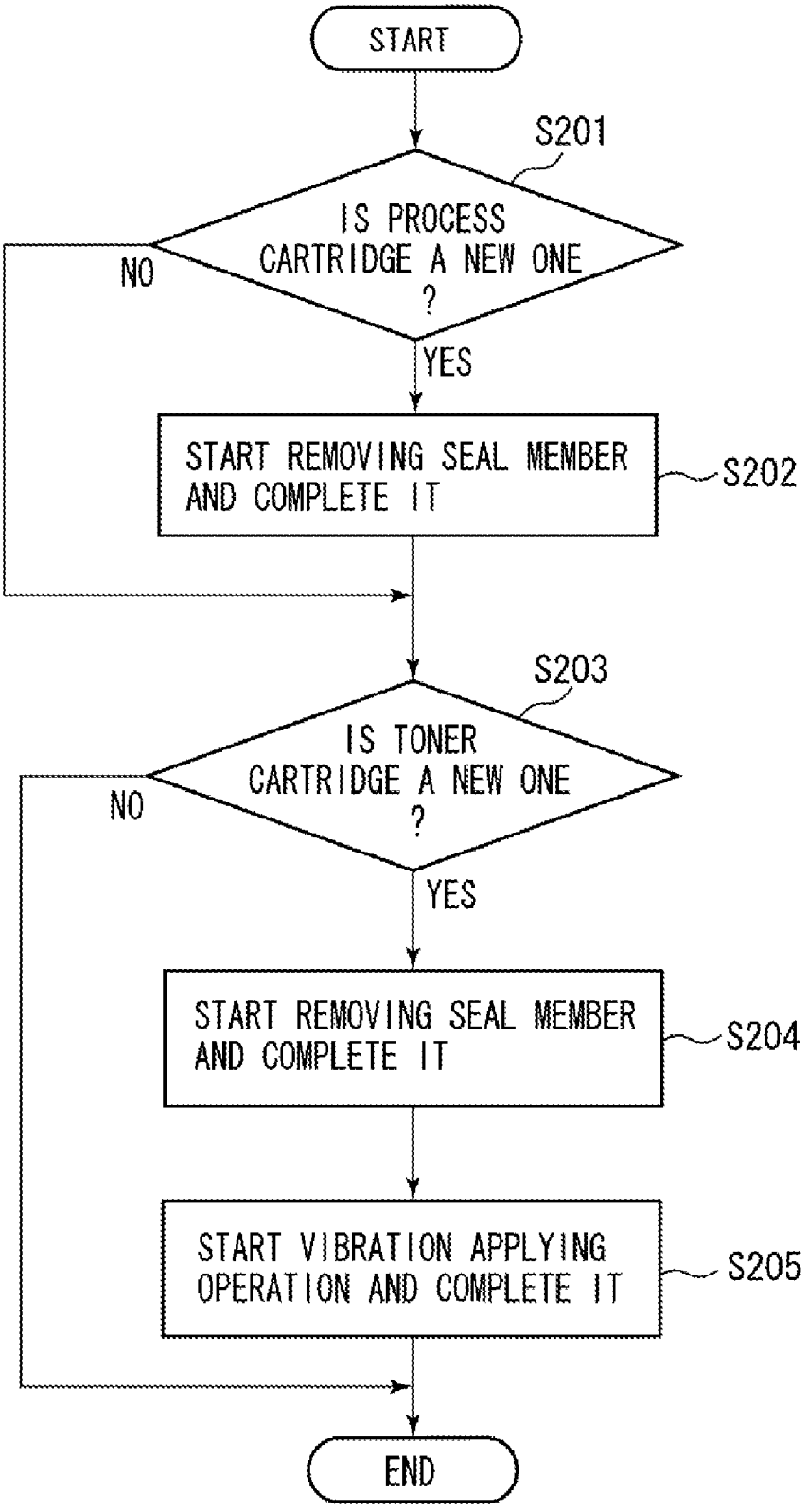
START
S201
IS PROCESS CARTRIDGE A NEW ONE ?
NO
YES
START REMOVING SEAL MEMBER AND COMPLETE IT
S202
S203
IS TONER CARTRIDGE A NEW ONE ?
NO
YES
START REMOVING SEAL MEMBER AND COMPLETE IT
S204
START VIBRATION APPLYING OPERATION AND COMPLETE IT
S205
END

FIG. 19

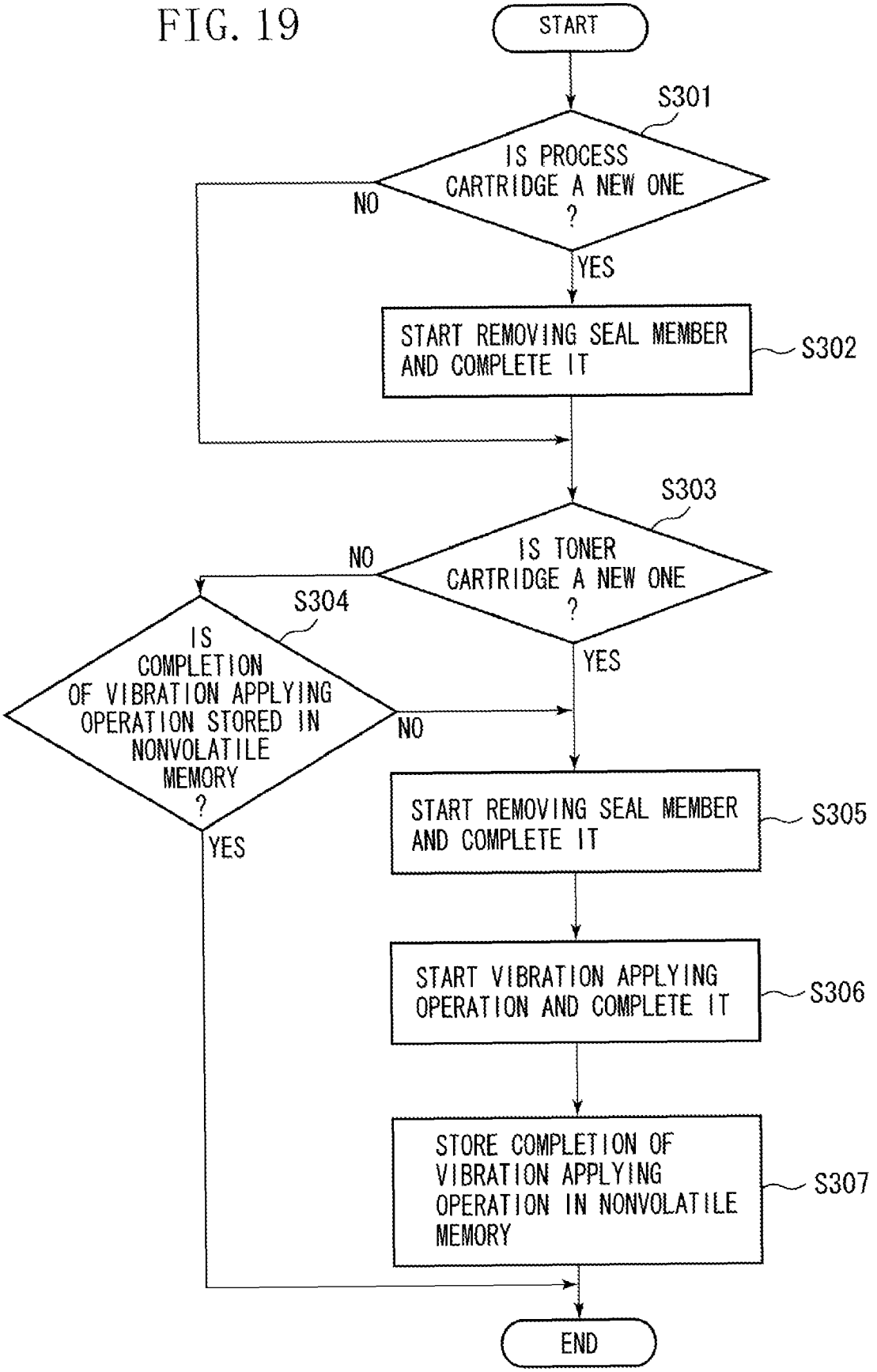
START
S301
IS PROCESS CARTRIDGE A NEW ONE ?
NO
YES
START REMOVING SEAL MEMBER AND COMPLETE IT
S302
S303
IS TONER CARTRIDGE A NEW ONE ?
NO
YES
S304
IS COMPLETION OF VIBRATION APPLYING OPERATION STORED IN NONVOLATILE MEMORY ?
NO
YES
START REMOVING SEAL MEMBER AND COMPLETE IT
S305
START VIBRATION APPLYING OPERATION AND COMPLETE IT
S306
STORE COMPLETION OF VIBRATION APPLYING OPERATION IN NONVOLATILE MEMORY
S307
END

IMAGE FORMING APPARATUS COMPRISING A VIBRATION APPLYING MEMBER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to image forming apparatuses.

2. Description of the Related Art

Conventionally, there has been an electrophotographic image forming apparatus as one example of an image forming apparatus. The electrophotographic image forming apparatus (hereinafter referred to as an image forming apparatus) is configured to form an image on a recording medium using an electrophotographic image forming process. The image forming apparatus includes an electrophotographic copying machine and an electrophotographic printer (e.g., a light-emitting diode (LED) printer or a laser beam printer). In the image forming apparatus using an electrophotographic image forming process, a process cartridge system capable of attaching/detaching a cartridge to the image forming apparatus body is available, and the cartridge integrally includes an electrophotographic photosensitive member and process units acting on the electrophotographic photosensitive member. According to the process cartridge system, a user can perform maintenance of the apparatus by himself without relying on a serviceman. Therefore, operability of the image forming apparatus can be improved.

On the other hand, there is a difference between a consumption period of a developer and a life period of a processing means. Thus, some apparatuses separately include a process cartridge having a developing device and a toner cartridge for supplying a developer (hereinafter referred to as "toner").

This toner cartridge is called a toner supplying type cartridge.

In this system, a toner is an ultra fine powder. Thus, in a toner supplying operation, the toner cartridge is put within the image forming apparatus body so that the toner is not scattered, and the toner is supplied in small quantities from a small supplying outlet in the toner cartridge to the process cartridge.

When such a toner cartridge is left and stored under a vibration in the course of a physical distribution or at high temperature and high humidity for a long period of time, toner clumps together so that a toner may be solidified (that is, a toner bridge) in a container body. As a consequence, if the clumped toner having low fluidity is supplied to a small opening part, the opening part may be clogged with the toner (that is, a packing may occur). In such a case, the toner is not discharged from the opening part so that a shortage of the toner appears near a developing roller in a developing container, and thus a normal image may not be obtained.

Therefore, it is necessary to constantly discharge a predetermined amount of the toner by using a method for breaking the toner bridge so as to keep uniform fluidity.

Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 10-63082 discusses a method in which a projection part formed on an inner wall of a conveying member comes to contact with the toner conveying member constituted by an elastic body that is driven to apply vibration to the conveying member.

However, when the vibration is applied while conveying a toner, the clumped toner is forwarded before the toner is broken, and thus a packing may become worse.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to an image forming apparatus and a cartridge capable of breaking a clumped developer without causing further clumping.

According to an aspect of the present invention, an image forming apparatus configured to form an image on a recording medium includes a developing device comprising a first developer containing unit and a developing roller. The first developer containing unit has a receiving inlet for receiving developer from an external device. The first developer containing unit also contains the received developer. The developing roller is configured to develop a latent image formed on an image bearing member using the developer contained in the first developer containing unit.

The image forming apparatus further includes a developer cartridge comprising a second developer containing unit and a developer conveying member. The second developer containing unit contains developer and has a supplying outlet for supplying the contained developer to the receiving inlet. The developer conveying member is provided at an inner side of the second developer containing unit and conveys the developer contained in the second developer containing unit to the supplying outlet. The developer cartridge is detachably attached to an apparatus body of the image forming apparatus

The image forming apparatus further includes a vibration applying member for applying vibration to the second developer containing unit in a state where the developer conveying member is stopped after the developer cartridge is attached to the apparatus body and before the developer conveying member conveys the developer contained in the second developer containing unit to the supplying outlet.

Further features and aspects of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of exemplary embodiments with reference to the attached drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate exemplary embodiments, features, and aspects of the invention and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

FIG. **1** is a cross sectional view of an electrophotographic color image forming apparatus according to a first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. **2**A and **2**B are cross sectional views of a process cartridge and a toner cartridge, which are attached to an electrophotographic color image forming apparatus according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **3** is a perspective view to illustrate a process cartridge and a toner cartridge inserted into an electrophotographic color image forming apparatus according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **4** is a perspective view of a supplying outlet member according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **5** is a perspective view of a moving member according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **6** is a perspective view to illustrate an assembling method of a shutter part in a toner cartridge according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. **7**A and **7**B are cross sectional views to illustrate opened and closed states of a supplying part according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **8** is a perspective view to illustrate a rotation member according to the first embodiment.

FIG. **9** is a perspective view to illustrate an assembling method of a driving part according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **10** is a view to illustrate movement of a driving part and a supplying part according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **11** is a view to illustrate movement of a driving part and a supplying part according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **12** is a view to illustrate movement of a driving part and a supplying part according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **13** is a perspective view to illustrate a cam receiving a power according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **14** is a block diagram of a toner cartridge, a process cartridge, and an apparatus body.

FIGS. **15**A and **15**B are cross sectional views of a toner supplying part and a toner supplied part according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **16** is a flowchart of a vibration applying sequence according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. **17**A to **17**C are cross sectional views of a toner supplying part and a part receiving the toner according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **18** is a flowchart of a vibration applying sequence according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **19** is a flowchart to illustrate recording the completion of applying of vibration in a vibration applying sequence according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

Various exemplary embodiments, features, and aspects of the invention will be described in detail below with reference to the drawings.

FIG. **1** is a longitudinal cross sectional view to illustrate a whole configuration of a full-color laser beam printer as a multicolor image forming apparatus according to a first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

A multicolor image forming apparatus **100** includes four photosensitive drums **1** (**1***a*, **1***b*, **1***c*, **1***d*) as image bearing members which are arranged in a horizontal direction. The photosensitive drum **1** is a drum-shaped electrophotographic photosensitive member. The photosensitive drum **1** is rotationally driven by a driving unit (not illustrated). Around the photosensitive drums **1**, charging rollers **2** (**2***a*, **2***b*, **2***c*, **2***d*), scanner units **3** (**3***a*, **3***b*, **3***c*, **3***d*), and developing devices **4** (**4***a*, **4***b*, **4***c*, **4***d*) are provided. The charging roller **2** is a charging device for uniformly charging a surface of the photosensitive drum **1**. The scanner unit **3** irradiates with a laser beam based on image information to form an electrostatic latent image on the photosensitive drum **1**. The developing device **4** causes a toner as a developer to adhere to the latent image to develop the image as a toner image. Further, above the developing devices **4**, toner cartridges **9** (**9***a*, **9***b*, **9***c*, **9***d*) for supplying a toner to the developing devices **4** are detachably mounted on an apparatus body A of the image forming apparatus **100**.

An intermediate transfer member **5** is provided on the lower side of the photosensitive drum **1**, and the toner image formed on the photosensitive drum **1** is transferred onto the intermediate transfer member **5** by first transfer units **14** (**14***a*, **14***b*, **14***c*, **14***d*). The image forming apparatus **100** further includes a second transfer unit **6** for transferring the toner image transferred to the intermediate transfer member **5** onto a recording medium S, a fixing unit **11** for fixing the toner image on the recording medium S, and cleaning devices **8** (**8***a*, **8***b*, **8***c*, **8***d*) for removing a transfer residual toner remaining on the surface of the photosensitive drum **1** after transferring.

The photosensitive drum **1**, the charging device **2**, the developing device **4**, and the cleaning device **8** are integrated into a cartridge as process cartridges **7** (**7***a*, **7***b*, **7***c*, **7***d*), and the process cartridges **7** are detachably attached to the apparatus body A. Although the developing devices **4** are detachably attached to the apparatus body A according to the present embodiment, the developing devices **4** may alternatively be fixed at the apparatus body A.

In an operation of image forming, each process cartridge **7** is driven sequentially according to timing of image forming, and each photosensitive drum **1** is rotated according to the driving of the process cartridge **7**. Then, each scanner unit **3** corresponding to each process cartridge **7** is sequentially driven. Further, by rotation of the photosensitive drum **1**, the driven charging roller **2** that rotates in contact with the photosensitive drum **1** applies a uniform electric charge to a peripheral face of the photosensitive drum **1**. Further, the scanner unit **3** selectively exposes the peripheral face of the photosensitive drum **1** to the laser beam according to an image signal to form an electrostatic latent image on the peripheral face of the photosensitive drum **1**. The developing roller in the developing device **4** transfers a toner onto the latent image to form a toner image on the peripheral face of the photosensitive drum **1**.

Then, a bias voltage having a reverse polarity to the toner is applied to the first transfer unit **14** in the intermediate transfer member **5**. According to the bias application, the toner image on the photosensitive drum **1** is superposed on the intermediate transfer member **5** to be primarily transferred.

The conveying unit conveys the recording medium S in synchronization with the aforementioned image forming. More specifically, one recording medium S set at a lower part of the apparatus body A is separated and fed one by one by a pair of a supplying roller **10***a* and a separating roller **10***b*. Then, the recording medium S is fed to a nip part between the intermediate transfer member **5** and the second transfer unit **6** by a registration roller pair **10***c* according to the timing of image forming.

The second transfer unit **6** is applied with the bias voltage having the reverse polarity to the toner. Therefore, the toner image on the intermediate transfer member **5** is secondarily transferred collectively onto the surface of the conveyed recording medium S.

The recording medium S on which the toner image is secondarily transferred is conveyed to the fixing unit **11** to fix the toner image. Then, the recording medium S is discharged to a discharge tray **13** by a discharge roller **12**. Thus, the image is formed on the recording medium S.

Then, the frame configuration of the process cartridge **7** will be described with reference to FIGS. **2**A and **2**B. As illustrated in FIGS. **2**A and **2**B, the process cartridge **7** integrally includes a cleaning unit **22** and a developing device **4** as a developing section, which are independently configured.

The cleaning unit **22** includes a cleaning container **15**, a charging roller **2**, and a cleaning blade **8**. The cleaning container **15** is a frame body for rotatably supporting the photosensitive drum **1**. The charging roller **2** is configured to uniformly charge the surface of the photosensitive drum **1**. The cleaning blade **8** removes a transfer residual toner remaining on the surface of the photosensitive drum **1** after the image

transfer. The charging roller **2** and the cleaning blade **8** are arranged in the cleaning container **15**.

On the other hand, as for the frame configuration of the developing device **4**, a toner container **16** for containing a toner as a developer and a developing container **18** are jointed by, for example, ultrasonic fusion. The developing container **18** is a frame body for rotatably supporting a developing roller **17** as a developer bearing member. The developing roller **17** develops a latent image using a toner in the toner container **16**. The toner container **16** and the developing container **18** are a first developer containing unit (**16**, **18**) for a toner.

In the developing container **18**, a developing blade **19** and a toner supplying roller **20** are provided other than the developing roller **17**. The developing blade **19** is configured to control the layer thickness of a toner on the developing roller **17**. The toner supplying roller **20** is a sponge roller for supplying a toner to the developing roller **17**.

The cleaning unit **22** and the developing device **4** are connected, for example, by inserting a parallel pin into connection holes formed at both ends of the developing device **4** and connection holes formed at both ends of the cleaning unit **22**. In this way, the developing device **4** is supported relative to the cleaning unit **22**. More specifically, the developing device **4** is capable of swinging around a shaft **23** relative to the cleaning unit **22**. Further, the developing device **4** is urged to the cleaning unit **22** by a spring **24** serving as an urging member so that the photosensitive drum **1** contacts the developing roller **17**.

In this embodiment, the cleaning unit **22** includes a cam **21** (FIG. **13**) as a swing member. The cam **21** can move between a first position in FIG. **2**A and a second position in FIG. **2**B driven by a driving unit (not illustrated) in the apparatus body A. When the cam **21** is at the first position, a smaller diameter part of the cam **21** faces the developing device **4** and the cam **21** does not contact the developing device **4**. Therefore, the photosensitive drum **1** is in contact with the developing roller **17** at the first position by the spring **24**. On the other hand, when the cam **21** is at the second position, a larger diameter part of the cam **21** faces the developing device **4** and the cam **21** urges the developing device **4** against the force of the spring **24**. Thus, the photosensitive drum **1** and the developing roller **17** are separated. More specifically, in the aforementioned configuration, the photosensitive drum **1** can contact the developing roller **17** at a time of forming an image and can be separated from the developing roller **17** when an image is not formed. Accordingly, imaged defects caused by a constant contact between the photosensitive drum **1** and the developing roller **17** can be suppressed.

The image forming apparatus **100** includes a toner cartridge **9** on the upper side of the developing device **4**. Further, the developing device **4** includes a toner supplied port **16***a* as an inlet for receiving a toner from an external source (from the cartridge **9**). The developing device **4** includes a seal member **71** (foamed urethane or felt) as an elastic body for keeping a contact with the toner cartridge **9** and preventing leakage of a toner from the contact part.

The toner cartridge **9** includes a toner containing unit **33** as a second developer containing unit for a toner. Further, the toner containing unit **33** has a supplying outlet (supplying port) **34** corresponding to the supplied port **16***a*. The toner containing unit **33** internally includes a screw **38** on the upper side of the supplying port **34**, where the screw **38** as a developer conveying member conveys and supplies the toner. The screw **38** receives a driving power (not illustrated) from the apparatus body A and rotates to convey the toner in the toner containing unit **33** to the supplying port **34**. Then, the screw **38** supplies the toner to the supplied port **16***a*.

The toner containing unit **33** internally includes a toner feeding member **36***a-b* as a developer conveying member that feeds the toner to the screw **38**. The toner feeding member **36***a-b* includes a conveyance sheet **36***b* connected with a shaft **36***a* to which a driving power is applied for rotation. By the rotation of the shaft **36***a*, the conveyance sheet **36***b* feeds the toner to the screw **38**.

Further, the supplying port **34** includes a supply opening shutter part **35**, which opens the supplying port **34** when the toner cartridge **9** is used and closes the supplying port **34** when the toner cartridge **9** is not used.

Then, the configuration for attaching the process cartridge **7** and the toner cartridge **9** to the apparatus body A will be described with reference to FIG. **3**.

A cartridge cover **110** provided at the apparatus body A is opened and the process cartridge **7** and the toner cartridge **9** are inserted into the apparatus body A along a length direction of the cartridges **7** and **9**. The driving power is input to the cartridges **7** and **9** at the back of the apparatus body A in the insertion direction.

In order to attach the toner cartridge **9** to the apparatus body A, as illustrated in FIGS. **2**A and **2**B, the apparatus body A includes body rails **101***a* and **101***b* for guiding guides **42***a* and **42***b* provided at the toner cartridge **9**. The toner cartridge **9** is attachable and detachable by inserting/pulling it out while the guides **42***a* and **42***b* are placed on the body rails **101***a* and **101***b*.

Further, in order to attach the process cartridge **7** to the apparatus body A, as illustrated in FIGS. **2**A and **2**B, the apparatus body A includes body rails **102***a* and **102***b* for guiding guides **43***a* and **43***b* provided at the process cartridge **7**. The process cartridge **7** is attachable and detachable by inserting and pulling it out while the guides **43***a* and **43***b* are placed on the body rails **102***a* and **102***b*.

Next, a portion near the shutter part **35** for opening and closing the supplying port **34** of the toner cartridge **9** according to this embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. **4** to FIGS. **7**A and **7**B.

FIG. **4** is a perspective view to illustrate a supplying port member **50** having a supplying port **50***c* for supplying a toner to the toner container **16** from the toner containing unit **33**. The supplying port member **50** is capable of swinging and has swinging shafts **50***a* and **50***b* which are centers of swing. In this embodiment, the swinging shafts **50***a* and **50***b* are rotatably provided at the toner cartridge **9**. The supplying port **50***c* supplies the toner contained in the toner containing unit **33** to the toner supplied port **16***a*.

Further, the supplying port member **50** has a contact face **50***d*. The contact face **50***d* contacts the seal member **71** provided at the developing device **4**. The contact face **50***d* may be made of a seal member such as foamed urethane or felt. Further, the supplying port member **50** includes a circular reception face **50***e*. A seal member **51** such as foamed urethane or felt is attached to the reception face **50***e*. In addition, a moving member **60** moves in contact with the reception face **50***e* so that the supplying port member **50** receives a force for swing.

FIG. **5** is a perspective view to illustrate the moving member **60** for swinging the supplying port member **50**. The moving member **60** includes a drive face **60***e*. The drive face **60***e* has a circular shape having an approximately the same radius as that of the reception face **50***e*. The drive face **60***e* moves in contact with the reception face **50***e* to give a force to the supplying port member **50**.

Further, a covering member **61** is integrally provided with the moving member **60**. The covering member **61** moves along an outer wall **33***a* of the toner containing unit **33** and

between a covering position shielding the supplying port **50***c* and a position exposing the supplying port **50***c* by retreating from the covering position.

In this embodiment, the covering member **61** and the moving member **60** are integrally configured. However, if an operation for making a phase difference in the timing for covering the supplying port **50***c* is performed when the moving member **60** moves, the moving member **60** and the covering member **61** may also be independently configured.

Next, the assembling and operation of the shutter part **35** with the supplying port member **50** and the moving member **60** will be described with reference to FIGS. **6**, **7**A, and **7**B.

FIG. **6** is a perspective view to illustrate an assembling method for attaching the shutter part **35** to the toner cartridge **9**. Swinging shafts **50***a* and **50***b* of the supplying port member **50** are configured to respectively fall into grooves **70***a* and **70***b* formed at a cover member **70** having the shutter part **35**. Then, they are covered with the moving member **60** and the shutter part **35** is attached to the toner containing unit **33**. Thus, the toner cartridge **9** is assembled, mounting the shutter part **35** thereon.

FIG. **7**(A) is a view to illustrate a state that the cartridges **7** and **9** are attached to the apparatus body A.

In FIG. **7** (A), when the cartridges **7** and **9** are attached, the toner supplying port **50***c* and the toner supplied port **16***a* are in a communicating state. Thus, when the screw **38** is rotated, the toner is conveyed to the supplying port **50***c*. Then, the toner falls from the supplied port **16***a* and is supplied to the developing device **4**.

The seal member **71** such as foamed urethane or felt is pasted as an elastic member around the supplied port **16***a*. The seal member **71** is sandwiched between the cartridges **7** and **9** so that the upper face of the process cartridge **7** and the lower face of the toner cartridge **9** are kept in contact with each other so as to prevent scatter of the toner.

In a state where the toner can be supplied as illustrated in FIG. **7**A, the covering member **61** retreats from the contact face **50***d*, at which the supplying port **50***c* is provided, to a position for exposing the supplying port **50***c*. Further, the contact face **50***d* is positioned at the supply position that contacts the seal member **71** in the developing device **4**. The supplying position is the position where the supplying port **50***c* faces the toner supplied port **16***a* and the toner can be supplied from the supplying port **50***c* to the developing device **4** through the toner supplied port **16***a*.

The reception face **50***e* contacting the drive face **60***e* moves according to the movement of the moving member **60**. By this movement, the supplying port member **50** swings around the swinging shafts **50***a* and **50***b*. By the swing of the supplying port member **50**, the supplying port **50***c* can move between the supply position (FIG. **7**A) where the toner can be supplied to the toner supplied port **16***a* and the non-supply position (FIG. **7**B) where the toner is not supplied to the supplied port **16***a*.

FIG. **7**B is a view to illustrate a state that one of the toner cartridge **9** and the process cartridge **7** is detached from the apparatus body A. Here, a case of pulling out the toner cartridge **9** will be described below.

The moving member **60** in this embodiment is interlocked with attaching/detaching of the toner cartridge **9** or the process cartridge **7** by an operation unit and is capable of moving in parallel with an attaching/detaching direction. The configuration for moving the moving member **60** will be described further below. Further, in this embodiment, it is assumed that, when the toner cartridge **9** is pulled out, the moving member **60** moves in the same direction as the pulling-out direction of the toner cartridge **9**.

When the toner cartridge **9** is pulled out in the state of FIG. **7**A, the moving member **60** moves in a direction of an arrow cc in FIG. **7**B in conjunction with the pulling-out. By this movement, the supplying port member **50** rotates counterclockwise around the swinging shafts **50***a* and **50***b* along the circular drive face **60***e* of the moving member **60**. By this rotation, the contact face **50***d* moves upwardly from the side where the covering member **61** exists, and the contact face **50***d* separates from the seal member **71**. At this time, as illustrated in FIG. **7**B, the covering member **61** provided at the moving member **60** moves in the arrow α direction and moves to the position for covering the supplying port **50***c*.

As aforementioned, when the moving member **60** moves, the contact face **50***d* swings. As a consequence, the supplying port **50***c* moves to the non-supply position which is upwardly separated from the seal member **71**. The non-supply position is a position retreating from the seal member **71** relative to the supply position.

Further, as illustrated in FIG. **7**B, when the covering member **61** is at the covering position, the supplying port **34** of the toner containing unit **33** is covered with the moving member **60**.

On the other hand, in a case of attaching the toner cartridge **9** to the apparatus body A, when the toner cartridge **9** is inserted, the moving member **60** moves in the opposite direction of the arrow α in FIG. **7**B. By this movement, as illustrated in FIG. **7**A, the supplying port member **50** moves from the non-supply position to the supply position. Further, the covering member **61** retreats from the contact face **50***d* and moves to the position for exposing the supplying port **50***c*. As a consequence, the contact face **50***d* contacts the seal member **71** and the supplying port **50***c* is exposed to face the supplied port **16***a*. Thus, the supplying port **34** is communicated with the supplying port **50***c*.

Then, a moving operation of the covering member **61** and the moving member **60** will be described with reference to FIGS. **8** and **9**.

The toner cartridge **9** includes an operation unit for moving the covering member **61** when the toner cartridge **9** is attached to or detached from the apparatus body A. As illustrated in FIG. **8**, the operation unit in this embodiment is a rotation member **80** and a crank shaft **81**. The rotation member **80** is rotatably attached to the toner cartridge **9** and the crank shaft **81** is engaged with the rotation member **80**.

The rotation member **80** includes a rotation center **80***a*, and four grooves **80***b*, **80***c*, **80***d*, and **80***e* which are radially formed from the center in the four directions. The rotation member **80** further includes a second hole part **80***f* between the grooves **80***b* and **80***c*.

FIG. **9** is a perspective view to illustrate a method for assembling the shutter part **35** and the rotation member **80**. The moving member **60** includes a drive hole part **60***a* (see FIG. **5**). The second hole part **80***f* and the drive hole part **60***a* are connected with the crank shaft **81**.

Further, the process cartridge **7** includes four projections **22***b*, **22***c*, **22***d*, and **22***e* as an operation unit for moving the moving member **60**. The four projections **22***b*, **22***c*, **22***d*, and **22***e* move in a direction of the arrow β in FIG. **9** according to the relative positional relation with the toner cartridge **9**.

Next, a moving operation of the moving member **60** in the toner cartridge **9** is described with reference with FIG. **10** to FIG. **12**.

At first, attaching/detaching of the toner cartridge **9** when the process cartridge **7** is attached will be described. In this embodiment, an example will be described in which the moving member **60** moves in a direction reverse to the attaching/detaching direction when the toner cartridge **9** is attached.

Naturally, the attaching/detaching direction of the toner cartridge **9** and the moving direction of the moving member **60** can be set also in the same direction.

When the process cartridge **7** is attached, the projections **22***b* and **22***c* are in a state of waiting in the apparatus body A, and the toner cartridge **9** is inserted in the arrow direction in this state. At this time, the rotation member **80** is in a state illustrated in FIG. **10**.

The guide parts **42***a* and **42***b* of the toner cartridge **9** are placed on the guides **101***a* and **101***b* illustrated in FIGS. **2**A and **2**B, so that the toner cartridge **9** is inserted in the length direction while keeping its attitude. By this insertion, grooves **80***b* and **80***c* formed at the rotation member **80** are subjected to an action from the projections **22***b* and **22***c* of the process cartridge **7**.

As illustrated in FIGS. **11** and **12**, the rotation member **80** is rotated owing to the above action. The rotation member **80** is rotated approximately 90 degrees for every one projection that passes (see FIG. **11**).

It is when the grooves **80***b* and **80***c* pass two projections **22***b* and **22***c* that the positions of the supplying port **50***c* and the supplied port **16***a* approximately match. When the rotation member **80** is rotated approximately 180 degrees (see FIG. **12**), the toner cartridge **9** and the process cartridge **7** are placed at positions where they are attached to the image forming apparatus **100**.

At this time, since the rotation member **80** rotates approximately 180 degrees, the crank shaft **81** moves, and thus one end of the crank shaft **81** is pushed. Thus, the moving member **60** moves linearly while both side faces are regulated.

Thus, the covering member **61** is moved from the covering position to the exposing position by moving the moving member **60** linearly. In conjunction with this action, the supplying port **50***c* of the supplying port member **50** moves from the non-supply position to the supply position. As a result of this movement, the supplying port **50***c* is exposed. At the same time, the seal member **71** of the developing device **4** contacts the contact face **50***d*.

Further, when the toner cartridge **9** is pulled out, the rotation member **80** rotates approximately 180 degrees in a reverse direction to the aforementioned direction to move the moving member **60**. By this movement, the supplying port member **50** moves to the non-supply position to cover the supplying port **50***c* with the covering member **61**. Accordingly, the supplying port member **50** moves from the supply position to the non-supply position in conjunction with the covering member **61** which moves from the exposing position to the covering position. The covering member **61** is integrated with the moving member **60**.

In order to match the attaching/detaching direction of the toner cartridge **9** with the moving direction of the moving member **60**, a relation of the rotation member **80** and the crank shaft **81** before attaching the toner cartridge **9** to the apparatus body A is configured to be in a state illustrated in FIG. **12**. In that state, when the toner cartridge **9** is attached and the rotation member **80** rotates approximately 180 degrees, the moving member **60** moves in a direction for attaching the toner cartridge **9**. Further, when the toner cartridge **9** in an attached state is pulled out, the rotation member **80** rotates approximately 180 degrees again. Thus, the moving member **60** moves in a direction for pulling out the toner cartridge **9**.

Now, a sequence for eliminating toner aggregation will be described.

When the toner cartridge **9** is put in physical distribution or stored under high temperature and high humidity conditions, a toner in a container may clump.

Particularly, the aggregation near the supplying port **34** in the toner cartridge **9** can be hardly broken even by driving and rotating the screw **38** and the conveyance sheet **36***b* if the aggregation is not within a rotation range. Further, the aggregation cannot fall only by a weight of the toner itself.

If supplying of the toner continues in such a state, a predetermined amount of the toner cannot be fed to the toner supplied port **16***a* of the process cartridge **7**, and thus the toner runs short near the developing roller **17** so that disappearance of an image may occur.

Now, a method for eliminating the aggregation of the toner around the supplying port **34** of the toner cartridge **9** by giving vibration to the developing container **18** will be described below.

The cam **21** as a vibration applying member is moved (see FIG. **13**) after the toner cartridge **9** is attached to the apparatus body A and before a driving power is transmitted to the screw **38** and the toner feeding member **36***a-b* (in a state where a screw **38** and a toner feeding member **36***a-b* are stopped). In this embodiment, the cam **21** is moved receiving a force from a coupling part **203** serving as a drive transmission part provided in the apparatus body A. Further, the developing device **4** has a drive receiving part **200** for receiving a drive from the apparatus body A and has a gear group including gears **200***b*, **201**, and **202**. By receiving a driving power from the coupling part **203**, a coupling part **200***a* in the drive receiving part **200** rotates the cam **21** via the gears **200***b*, **201**, and **202**. Thus, the cam **21** moves from a first cam position to a second cam position by receiving the force from the apparatus body A. Accordingly, the developing container **18** moves from the state in FIG. **2**A to the state in FIG. **2**B against an urging force of the spring **24**. As a result, the toner cartridge **9** is displaced from a first position to a second position. Then, the cam **21** moves from the second cam position to the first cam position. Thus, the developing container **18** moves from the state of FIG. **2**B to the state of FIG. **2**A under an urging force of a spring **24**. As a result, the toner cartridge **9** is displaced from the second position to the first position. Accordingly, by driving and rotating the cam **21** in the process cartridge **7** between the first cam position and the second cam position, the toner cartridge **9** is vibrated a plurality of times via the developing container **18**.

As a result, vibration is applied to a portion around the supplying port **34** of the toner cartridge **9** via the seal member **71**. That is, the developing device **4** is vibrated by swinging the cam **21**, and the toner cartridge **9** is vibrated via the developing device **4**. In this way, the toner around the supplying port **34** is broken and can fall into the toner supplied port **16***a* of the process cartridge **7**. In this embodiment, to eliminate the aggregation of the toner, the cam **21** is used as a contacting/separating member for contacting and separating the developing roller **17** and the photosensitive drum **1**. Therefore, it is not necessary to add a new member for eliminating the aggregation of the toner.

In this embodiment, the cam **21** swings in a state where the screw **38** and the conveyance sheet **36***b* as the conveying members are stopped. When the screw **38** or the conveyance sheet **36***b* are driven together with the cam **21** at the same time, the toner is fed to a portion near the supplying port **34** before the toner near the supplying port **34** is broken and falls into the toner supplied port **16***a*. As a consequence, less aggregation occurs. According to the present embodiment, the aforementioned troubles can be avoided.

Next, timing for giving vibration to the developing container **18** will be described.

A new toner cartridge **9** tends to generate the aggregation of the toner just after distribution or under an influence of storage.

Thus, as illustrated in FIG. **14**, the toner cartridge **9** includes a storage member **300** to be detected. The apparatus body A includes a detection unit **301** and a writing unit **302** as detection members. The detection unit **301** detects predetermined information stored in the storage member **300**. The writing unit **302** writes the predetermined information to the storage member **300**. In this embodiment, when the toner cartridge **9** is attached to the apparatus body A, the detection unit **301** detects the storage member **300** so that it is confirmed whether a predetermined vibration applying operation to the toner cartridge **9** is completed. When the detection unit **301** detects that the predetermined vibration applying operation is not completed, the cam **21** is rotationally driven to give vibration to the developing container **18**. As for a member to be detected, a nonvolatile memory member is used. When the predetermined vibration applying operation is completed, the writing unit **302** writes the information that the predetermined vibration applying operation is completed into the storage member **300** (the memory member). In this way, time loss, caused by giving vibration to the toner cartridge **9** again in which the predetermined vibration applying operation is already completed, can be solved. In addition, one example of the aforementioned information whether the predetermined vibration applying operation is completed may also be whether the toner cartridge **9** is a new one.

FIG. **16** is a flowchart of the vibration applying sequence when a removable seal member **25** is attached to an opening part of a new toner cartridge **9**, as illustrated in FIGS. **15**A and **15**B.

In this case, the toner cartridge **9** is attached to the apparatus body A. In step S**101**, the detection unit **301** determines whether the toner cartridge **9** is a new one. When the toner cartridge **9** is a new one (YES in step S**101**), the drive unit (not illustrated) of the apparatus body A removes the seal member **25** by the drive transmission member in step S**102**. Then, the apparatus body A gives vibration to the developing container **18** in step S**103**. At this time, a winding member **26** for winding the seal member **25** is provided in the toner cartridge **9**. The winding member **26** receives the driving force from the apparatus body A and rotates to remove the seal member **25** from the supplying port **34**.

In this embodiment, vibration is applied to the developing container **18** after the seal member **25** is winded. Thus, when the vibration is applied, the broken toner can escape to the supplying port **50***c*. When the detection unit **301** does not detect that the toner cartridge **9** is a new one, the winding member **26** does not wind the seal member **25**.

Then, referring to FIGS. **17**A to **17**C, the detection unit **301** detects that both the toner cartridge **9** and the process cartridge **7** are new ones. FIGS. **17**A to **17**C show a state where both seal members **25**, **27** are attached, up to a state where the seal members **25**, **27** of both cartridges **9**, **7** are being reeled off. FIG. **18** is the flowchart of the vibration applying sequence at this time.

In step S**201**, the detection unit **301** detects information stored in a storage member **303** to determine whether the process cartridge **7** is a new one. When the process cartridge **7** is a new one (YES in step S**201**), the apparatus body A reels off the seal member **27** from the process cartridge **7** to wind it around a winding member **28** in step S**202**. Then, in step S**203**, the detection unit **301** detects information stored in the storage member **300** to determine whether the toner cartridge **9** is a new one. If it is detected that the toner cartridge **9** is a new one (YES in step S**203**), in step S**204**, the apparatus body A reels off the seal member **25** from the toner cartridge **9** to wind it around the winding member **26**. In step S**205**, the apparatus body A gives vibration to the developing container **18**. Thus, the toner broken in the toner cartridge **9** can escape into the process cartridge **7**.

FIG. **19** is the flowchart of a vibration applying sequence in a case of storing information whether a predetermined vibration operation is completed in the storage member **300**. The flowchart illustrates a measure against a case where a power is turned off in the middle of a process for giving the vibration to the developing container **18**.

In step S**301**, the detection unit **301** detects information stored in the storage member **303** to determine whether the process cartridge **7** is a new one. When the process cartridge **7** is a new one (YES in step S**301**), the apparatus body A reels off the seal member **27** in the process cartridge **7** by the drive transmission unit in step S**302**. Then, in step S**303**, the detection unit **301** detects information stored in the storage member **300** to determine whether the toner cartridge **9** is a new one. When the toner cartridge **9** is not a new one (NO in step S**303**), the apparatus body A reads information stored in the storage member **300** and determines whether a predetermined vibration applying operation is completed, in step S**304**. When the predetermined vibration applying operation is completed (YES in step S**304**), it is not necessary to newly add vibration, so that the processing ends. On the other hand, when either the predetermined vibration applying operation is not completed (NO in step S**304**) or the toner cartridge **9** is a new one (YES in step S**303**), the apparatus body A removes the seal member **25** from the toner cartridge **9** in step S**305**. Then, in step S**306**, the apparatus body A gives vibration to the developing container **18**. In step S**307**, the apparatus body A writes information that the predetermined vibration applying operation is completed into the storage member **300** using the writing unit **302**. Accordingly, the apparatus body A gives a vibration to the developing container **18** only when required.

Therefore, at a time of attaching the toner cartridge **9** to the apparatus body A, even when the detection member detects that the toner cartridge **9** is not a new one, the apparatus body A removes the seal member **25** and gives a vibration to the developing container **18** again if the information that a predetermined swing operation of the cam **21** is completed is not stored in the storage member **300**. By this operation, the toner can be certainly broken and an aggregation of the toner can be eliminated.

Further, besides the aforementioned cases, although not required, it is effective if a vibration applying sequence is set into an initial sequence executed at a time of turning on a power in an image forming apparatus, or the sequence is executed every time the door of the image forming apparatus is opened or closed.

In a case of a high quality printing (when a toner is largely consumed), it is necessary to supply relatively much toner to the process cartridge **7**. At this time, the aforementioned vibration applying sequence can be effectively executed in order to stabilize a supplying amount of the toner from the toner cartridge **9** to the process cartridge **7**, regardless of aggregation of the toner. More specifically, by detecting a pixel-counted value or a residual toner amount using an information processing unit (not illustrated) provided in the apparatus body A, the vibration applying sequence can be executed to supply much toner to the process cartridge **7**. Further, just after attaching a new process cartridge **7**, the vibration applying sequence for supplying much toner can be executed regardless of the aggregation.

In addition, in this embodiment, the cam **21** as a swing member is provided in the process cartridge **7**. However, in an alternative embodiment, the cam **21** is provided in the apparatus body A. Further, a crank mechanism can be used instead of the cam **21**.

According to the aforementioned method, the toner aggregation can be eliminated in the presently used configuration without adding a new component or a complicated mechanism, and thus the occurrence of imaged defects can be avoided.

The aforementioned embodiments are described using a color image forming apparatus provided with four toner cartridges and four process cartridges. However, the present invention is not limited to these embodiments. Similar effects can be obtained also in a mono-color image forming apparatus. Further, in such monochrome embodiments, a process cartridge includes a process unit. The process unit includes at least one of a developing unit, a charging unit, and a cleaning unit.

While the present invention has been described with reference to exemplary embodiments, the invention is not limited to the disclosed exemplary embodiments. The scope of the following claims is to be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all modifications, equivalent structures, and functions.

This application claims priority from Japanese Patent Application No. 2007-309704 filed Nov. 30, 2007, which is hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

What is claimed is:

1. An image forming apparatus configured to form an image on a recording medium comprising:

a developing device comprising a first developer containing unit and a developing roller, the first developer containing unit having a receiving inlet for receiving developer from outside, the first developer containing unit containing the received developer, the developing roller configured to develop a latent image formed on an image bearing member using the developer contained in the first developer containing unit;

a developer cartridge comprising a second developer containing unit and a developer conveying member, the second developer containing unit containing developer and having a supplying outlet for supplying the contained developer to the receiving inlet, the developer conveying member provided at an inner side of the second developer containing unit and conveying the developer contained in the second developer containing unit to the supplying outlet, wherein the developer cartridge is detachably attached to an apparatus body of the image forming apparatus; and

a vibration applying member configured to apply vibration to the second developer containing unit in a state where the developer conveying member is stopped after the developer cartridge is attached to the apparatus body and before the developer conveying member conveys the developer contained in the second developer containing unit to the supplying outlet.

2. The image forming apparatus according to claim **1**, wherein the vibration applying member applies vibration to the second developer containing unit by receiving a driving force from the apparatus body.

3. The image forming apparatus according to claim **2**, wherein the vibration applying member applies vibration to the second developer containing unit by moving the second developer containing unit from a second position to a first position after moving the second developer containing unit from the first position to the second position.

4. The image forming apparatus according to claim **3**, wherein the vibration applying member applies vibration to the second developer containing unit a plurality of times between the first position and the second position.

5. The image forming apparatus according to claim **1**, wherein the developer cartridge comprises a readable and writable storage member configured to store predetermined information, and

wherein the apparatus body comprises a reading unit for reading the predetermined information from the storage member, and a writing unit for writing the predetermined information.

6. The image forming apparatus according to claim **5**, wherein the predetermined information includes information whether the vibration applying member completes a predetermined vibration applying operation that applies vibration to the second developer containing unit.

7. The image forming apparatus according to claim **6**, wherein after the reading unit reads information that the predetermined vibration applying operation is not completed from the storage member, the vibration applying member performs the predetermined vibration applying operation, and

wherein after the predetermined vibration applying operation is completed, the writing unit writes the information concerning completion of the predetermined vibration applying operation into the storage member.

8. The image forming apparatus according to claim **7**, wherein the developer cartridge includes a seal member that seals the supplying outlet and can be removed from the supplying outlet by receiving a force from the apparatus body, and

wherein the apparatus body transmits the force to the seal member after the reading unit reads the information that the predetermined vibration applying operation is not completed from the storage member, and the vibration applying member performs the predetermined vibration applying operation after the seal member is removed from the supplying outlet.

9. The image forming apparatus according to claim **1**, wherein the developer cartridge includes a first seal member that seals the supplying outlet and can be removed from the supplying outlet by receiving a force from the apparatus body,

wherein after the apparatus body removes the first seal member, the vibration applying member applies vibration to the second developer containing unit.

10. The image forming apparatus according to claim **9**, wherein the developing device has a second seal member that seals the receiving inlet and can be removed from the receiving inlet by receiving a force from the apparatus body,

wherein after the apparatus body removes the second seal member, the first seal member is removed, and the vibration applying member applies vibration to the second developer containing unit.

11. The image forming apparatus according to claim **1**, wherein the developing device bears the vibration applying member,

wherein the vibration applying member applies vibration to the second developer containing unit through the receiving inlet and the supplying outlet by applying vibration to the developing device.

12. The image forming apparatus according to claim **11**, wherein the supplying outlet contacts the receiving inlet via an elastic member.

13. The image forming apparatus according to claim **1**, wherein the vibration applying member comprises a cam member.

14. The image forming apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the vibration applying member comprises a contacting/separating member configured to contact and separate the image bearing member and the developing roller.

15. The image forming apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the developing device is detachably attached to the apparatus body.

16. The image forming apparatus according to claim 1, wherein a process cartridge comprising the developing device and the image bearing member is detachably attached to the apparatus body.

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